Note on Dipodomys montanus Baird. — Among the mammal types examined in the collection of the United States National Museum is the type of Baird's Dipodomys montanus, originally described in the Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, in 1855, and figured and more fully elaborated in Stat Surveys' Mammals of North America, published in 1857. This well-marked species proves on comparison to be strictly identical with Dipodomys elator Merriam, named and described in the Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, in 1894. The synonymy of Dipodomys montanus will therefore be as follows: —

Dipodomys montanus Baird, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., April, 1855, p. 334 (Fort Massachusetts).

Dipodomys ordii var. montanus Baird, Mammals of North America, 1857, pp. 410, 411, 757, 762, pl. LXXXIII, fig. 4, a, b, c (both of type — No. 1631/490, a young adult). Type collected by Captain

Dipodomys elator Merriam, Proc. Biolog. Soc. Wash., Vol. IX, p. 109, June 21, 1894 (type from Henrietta, Clay Co., Texas).

Specimens of Mammals in the Collection
of the Newport Historical Society.
May 6, 1900.

No. 12,000. Beaver. Castor Canadensis Kuhl.
Loc. Michigan.
Don. Mr. F. W. Rhinelander. May, 1892.
Mounted.

12,001. Harbor Seal. Shot at Newport, R. I.
Don. John Hare Powel.
Mounted.

12,002. Common Mink (Young) Newport, R. I.,
Shot at Easton's Pond, by Mr. Charles
Hunter (Lutreo vison.)
Mounted.

12,003. Raccoon.
Loc. Cooperstown, N. Y.
Don. Dr. Wm. C. Rives. 1894.
Mounted.

12,004. Musk Rat. Mounted.
Loc. Newport, R. I.
Don. J. M. K. Southwick. 1892.
Fiber zibethicus.

12,005. Virginia Deer. Odocoileus vir=
= ginianus (Boddaert).
Mounted head of adult male with horns.

12,006. Moose. Alce americanus Jardine.
"The Moose [True Elk]. Alce Americanus.
"This specimen was shot 16th November,
1895, on Green Mountain, near
Ashland, State of Maine, by Colonel
Alvin A. Baker, and — after having
been set-up and mounted as it now
stands — was presented to the Natural
History Society by Colonel A. A. Baker
and Augustin C. Titus (jointly), both
of Newport, R. I. (March, 1896.)"

12,007. Lasiurus borealis (Müller). Red Bat.
Mounted. No data.

12,008. Putorius vison lutreocephalus (Harlan).
Southeastern Mink. Adult. Mounted.
Brenton's Point, near Newport, R. I.
March, 1886. Mr. LeRoy King.

12,009. Putorius cicognanii (Bonaparte).
Bonaparte's Weasel. Adult, in white
pelage. Mounted. No data.

12,010. Physeter macrocephalus Linnaeus.
Sperm Whale. Mandibles articulated.
Teeth, 25 on each side (a few missing).
Length about nine feet.
No record. Teeth $\frac{25-25}{50}$.

12,011. Physeter macrocephalus Linnaeus.
Sperm Whale. Proximal portion of one mandible. All of alveolar portion gone. Much larger than above (No. 12,010). Old and weathered. End with all teeth sockets missing.

12,012. Whale? One bone (radius).

Geo. Stivers.
Harbor of Newport.
3/17/'98.

12,013. Whale! Same bone as above (radius) but very much larger individual.

12,014. Dalphin

Skull. No record.

12,015 Dolphin (some species as above).

Skull (broken). No record.

12,016. *Phoca grœnlandica* Fabricius.

Greenland Seal. Harp Seal.

Mounted. "This specimen was shot December, 1892, near the Life Saving Station off Southern part of the Island — Newport, R. I." Presented by Colonel John Hare Powel. 1893.

I am informed by Captain Gustaf Soderman, of the Govrment tugboat "Monroe", that it was shot amongst a flock of wooden decoy ducks, close to the Life Saving Station, by Mr. George Calvert, with a shotgun borrowed a moment before from the Captain.

The mounted specimen measures 1.700 metres, following the curves of the upper surface, in total length. Mounted at Southwick and Critchley's, at Providence, R.I.

12,017. Phoca vitulina Linnaeus.
Harbor Seal. Female. Mounted.
Shot in Castle Hill cove (Alexander
Agassiz' estate), February 8, 1900.
Mounted by Mr. Charles B. Clark,
and purchased for the society.

12,018. Fiber zibethicus (Linnaeus).
Muskrat. Male adult. Mounted.
Length, 625 mm.; caudal vertebrae, 280;
tail, measured to end of hairs, 287; tail
width, 18; hind foot, 86; length of head
(nose to occiput), 80; height of ear,
from crown, 18; from notch, 25.
Weight, 3¼ pounds, Avoirdupois.
Mounted by Mr. Charles B. Clark.
Collected by Edgar A. Mearns, at
Almy Pond, Newport, R. I., April 21, 1900.

I.

*Mephitis mephitica* (Shaw).

Skunk.

Mr. Philip Peckham, jr., killed, within a few years past, about 40 Skunks, on his farm at Middletown, R. I.

"The Skunk (*Mephitis mephitica*) [was found] occasionally [on Aquidneck Island, Rhode Island]." A. O'D. Taylor, in a paper entitled "Some of the Small Wild Mammals of Aquidneck Island", noticed in the Newport Daily News, October 30, 1888.

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See article entitled "An Abandoned Skunk Farm," by (Mrs.?) M. M. T. [allman?], in the Providence Journal, Sunday, January 7, 1894.

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"All over the grounds" [i.e. "the towns of Pawtucket, North Providence, Central Falls, Pleasant View, and later the Conant Thread Companies Works Daggets, Dayleseville, etc., all within, I should say, a 5 miles limit. Dunnel's Print Works & being often neighboring localities of the same towns. They were the Districts in which I [the period covered was from 1867-1884. especially collected [4?]." Frank Bleke Webster in letter dated March 17, 1900.

# Mephitis mephitica (Shaw).

## Skunk.

Specimens collected at Lake Worden, R. I.: Nos. 4831, 4868, 4869, Total, 3.

Mr. Lorenzo A. Knowles killed one all white Skunk near Lake Worden. He says the so-called "black" Skunk always has the narrow white line on the upper side of the head.

Mr. James Allen trapped Skunks in the Town of South Kingston during the autumn of 1900. He had caught 61 Skunks by December 10. He penned up thirty of those caught early in the season and fed them until the fur became prime for market.

The travelling fur dealers who buy Skunk skins, grade them as Nos. 1 to 4 according to the amount of white hair. No. 1 has the least and No. 4 the greatest amount of white. No 1 brings $2.00, and No. 4 15 cents, Nos. 2 and 3 ranging between. No. 1 skins have short white ~~side~~ stripes on the sides anteriorly; No. 2 narrow white stripes extending well towards the tail; No. 3 has considerable median white and ~~do~~ continuous stripes; No. 4 all white above.

*Mephitis mephitica* (Shaw).

## Skunk.

The edible quality of the Skunk's meat is appreciated by the residents of South County, where they are still sometimes eaten. One farmer's wife told me she had often cooked them and that they were excellent eating.

Two old males, trapped by me in December, 1900, were exceedingly fat. Mr. Lorenzo A. Knowles went with me, accompanied by his son, to kill others for me with a sulphur match or fuse, made by melting sulphur flowers in a hot iron pot and saturating a rag wound on the end of a long stick with the melted sulphur. The fuse was lighted and an attempt made to keep it burning under the Skunk's nose but the Skunk raised objections of a fluid character which carried enormous weight with us as far as 10 feet.

Shut III.

Mephitis mephitica (Shaw).

Shaw.

This fetor may be conceived from a fact by Dr. Wiley of Block Island, in the Medical Repository: He has distinctly perceived the smell of a skunk, although the nearest land was twenty miles distant."

This is quoted by Merriam in Mammals of the Adirondacks, page 97.

II.

# Mephitis mephitica (Shaw).

## Skunk.

*The Newport Herald, of Saturday, January 24, 1900, contains the following, on page 8:—

"A few evenings ago a strange and unwelcome visitor appeared in the vicinity of Rhode Island avenue. Where he came from, how and why he came there no one knows but himself. He left his card creating a double sensation to the neighbors of that locality. It was a skunk."

"Plentiful in R. I. Localities: Cranston, Johnston, Drownville, Centredale, &c. James M. Southwick, in letter dated Dec. 18, 1899.

"It is said by several old residents that Skunks and Weasels are unknown on Conanicut Island. Ellen.

"I found two dead Skunks on the Grosvenor estate Jan. 23, 1900 (Skulls Nos. 4515 and 4516).

"Another was killed at Fort Adams January 23, 1900

In the Natural History of New York, Zoology, Pt. I, Mammalia, 1842, page 30, Dr. James E. DeKay writes: "Some idea of the bubble and far pervading influence of

(continued on sheet III.)

Putorius (Lutreola) vison lutreocephalus (Harlan).

## Southeastern Mink.

Mrs. Philip Peckham, jr., informed me in March, 1900, that one of her neighbors in Middletown had recently lost many chickens by the depredations of the Mink.

Mr. Peckham, in the spring of 1898, discovered a Mink living in a nest that it had built under an overturned skiff near a stone wall. He says there are two kinds of Mink here, the brown and the black, the latter being considerably larger than the former. In winter he once saw a large mink, supposed to albinistic, that was of a light sandy color. He states that the Mink is still numerous on the island.

Residents of Connanicut Island also speak of two species of Mink, the brown and the black, the latter being, without much doubt, the young of the former.

Putorius (Lutreola) vison lutreocephalus (Harlan). Southeastern Mink.

Mr. A. O'D. Taylor read a paper before the Newport Natural History Society, on October 29th, 1888, entitled "Some of the Small wild Mammals of Aquidneck Island." The Newport Daily News of October 30, 1888, contains the following: "Mr. A. O'D. Taylor spoke on some of the small mammals of Aquidneck Island, taking for his text a fine specimen, which was exhibited, of the Common Mink (Putorius vison) shot at Mc Kinny's farm near Bateman's Point." ~~At Clapboard~~ and Dammet Print Works "Jayleesville, Lousdale, Doggets, Seekonk, R. I. Frank Blake Webster in letter dated March 17, 1900. Period covered, 1867 to 1884.

"Putorius vison et lutreocephalus. Some of our Mink are very large, and I have noticed much variation in color. Mr. Thatcher used to say that the darkest and best in this country come from Prudence Island." James M. Southwick, in letter dated Dec. 18, 1899.

Putorius (Lutreola) vison lutreocephalus Harlan.

Southeastern Mink.

"Meadow Mice swarmed in certain localities, especially down the little brook that runs through the present polo grounds. Just where this brook reaches the ocean drive, Musk Rats lived in numbers, and Peckham killed two minks near there."

Sheet IV

Putorius (Lutreola) vison lutreocephalus (Harlan).

# Southeastern Mink.

Specimens collected in Rhode Island:
Nos. 4786, 4838, 4839, 4878, 4879, 4880, 4881, 4882, 4883, 4884, 4885. Total, 11.

No. 4786, ♂ ad. was mounted by Mr. J. Wilbain Critchley of 354 Westminster St., Providence R. I., for the Natural History Museum, Roger Williams Park, Providence; Nos. 4838 and 4839, male and female, are skins with skulls; and Nos 4878 to 4885 are skeletons. All were obtained from Mr. Carder H. Whaley, of Wakefield, Washington County, R. I. Mr. Whaley and his father make a practice of hunting Mink with hounds and have taken about 100 of them during the past 5 years. Of their three dogs ♂, Doctor, Nuisance, and Rastus, the first makes a hobby of hunting Mink, the second of Foxes, while the third expends most of his energy in chasing rabbits, for which he usually gets whipped. Most of the Mink are taken in Washington County, and most of them in the vicinity of Point Judith Salt Pond and the neighboring streams and fresh water ponds. Fifteen were taken between November 15 and December 18, 1900.

Putorius (Lutreola) vison lutreocephalus (Harlan).

## Southeastern Mink.

In December, 1900, Mr. Carder H. Whaley dug out the burrow ~~(an old Woodchuck's hole)~~ of a Mink, on Point Judith, Rhode Island. Besides the Mink, they found three dead Muskrats, one of which had been eaten, the others making good skins. Mr. Whaley says that Mink do not dig burrows for themselves but occupy those made by the Woodchuck, Skunk, Muskrat, and other animals. He believes that Muskrats and fish constitute the bulk of the food of Mink, which must rank as one of the worst enemies of the Muskrat. Mr. Outram Bangs finds the Mink quite regularly on the islands off the Atlantic coast, and some well probably be found wherever there are Muskrats.

Mr. Whaley gets an average price of $3.00 apiece for ~~for~~ his Mink, which have netted him almost $300.00 in the past 5 years. He has two good dogs, "Doctor" and "Nuisance", trained to the business of "Minking".

Putorius Lutreola (Gmelin) vision lectriocephalus (Harlan).

## Southeastern Mink

Residents of Connecticut Island say that Mink are taken there almost every year.

Eaton.

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Several have recently been taken on Rhode Island island. Eaton.

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"There are two mounted specimens, taken on ~~Rhode~~ the island of Rhode Island, in the collection of the Newport Natural History Society, recorded as follows:—

"12,002. Eastons Pond, Newport, R.I. Charles Hunter." Young.

"No. Brentons Point, Newport, R.I. March, 1886. Mr. Le Roy King." Adult.

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Mr. Isaac Clark said that both brown and black mink are found on Connecticut Island, and that some are trapped nearly every year. The "black" skins sell for $2.50 and the "brown" for $1.00 each.

Captain of the Ferryboat "Beaver Tail" informed me that she had taken Mink on Connecticut Island.

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Messrs. Southwick and Jeneks, on page ~~four~~ 2 of the advertising sheet of Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. I, No 3, offer for sale "Mink (Putorius vison) Dak., R.I. 3.00 6.00
Repeated in Vol. III, No. 4, p. XV, April 1, 1885 and Vol II, No. 8, p. XXXII, August 1, 1885.

Putorius (Lutreola) vison lutreocephalus (Harlan).

Southeastern Mink.

Mr. Charles B. Clark, the Newport taxidermist, secured and mounted two Mink, about a stone-wall on the marshes near Second Beach, in June 1900.

See Tax Lists & Town Treasurers reports, Town of Portsmouth, etc.

Sheet II.

# Putorius cicognanii (Bonaparte).

## Bonaparte's Weasel.

In their stock of mammals advertised as on sale at their Natural History Store in Providence, Rhode Island (Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. II, No. 4, p. XV, April 1, 1885) were both species of Weasel: the "Common Weasel (Putorius noveboracensis), R. I. 1.00 to 1.50" and the "Ermine Weasel (Putorius ermineа), R. I. 2.50." Advertisement repeated in Vol. II, No. 8, p. XXX, August 1, 1885.

"Just up above the stone crusher, about 1/2 mile East of N.E. of the Bonaparte House, I once saw a Weasel." Lieutenant Wirt Robinson in letter dated February 10, 1900. This may have been Putorius noveboracensis.

"I have taken on the Second Beach marshes, Middletown, the little Weasel (Putorius cicognanii). They are common in the walls crossing this marsh, and feed on the "Peep" and other small birds left in the blinds by gunners." Reginald Heber Howe, Jr., in letter dated Longwood, Brookline, Massachusetts, On April 19, 1900, Mr. Howe adds: "The specimen I have is in the summer pelage."

Sheet 1.

# Putorius cicognanii (Bonaparte).

## Bonaparte's Weasel.

Mr. Philip Peckham, jr. has found this small, short-tailed Weasel at Middletown, Rhode Island,

"The various species of ××× and weasels deserved ampler notice." A. O'D. Taylor in "Some of the Small Wild Mammals of Aquidneck Island," in the Newport Daily News, October 30, 1888.

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"The past summer, Mr. R. H. Howe, jr. of Brookline, Mass., one of the author's of the "Birds of R. I" took a Little Brown Weasel, at Middletown I believe; anyway he would be glad to give you the data, and he is a good mammal man to correspond with, being very much interested in Rhode Island mammals. H. S. Hathaway in letter dated Dec. 17, 1899.

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"We have two sorts of Weasel. I think I have, of ~~both~~ each, several skins in both white and brown pelages. Mr. R. H. Howe recently obtained something odd near Newport, Rhode Island." James M. Dentwick in letter dated Dec. 18, 1899.

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There is a specimen in white pelage in the collection of the Newport Natural History Soc.

no record

E. A. M.

# Putorius cicognanii (Bonaparte).

## Bonaparte. Weasel.

Several persons informed me that the "Ermine" a small white Weasel having a short tail, was occasionally found about Point Judith Salt Pond and Matunuc beach, in Washington County, Rhode Island. About Lake Worden, I was unable to obtain information of the occurrence of any Weasel except Putorius noveboracensis, of which I took three in traps.

# Putorius noveboracensis Emmons.

## New York Weasel.

Mr. Philip Peckham jr., found this Weasel at Middletown, R.I.

"The various species of xxx and weasels deserved ampler notice." A. O'D. Taylor, in "Some of the Smaller Wild Mammals of Aquidneck Island," the Newport Daily News, October 30, 1888.

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"Weasel. The large one, I used to take in our back yard at Pawtucket, occasionally." Period covered, 1867 to 1884.
Frank Blake Webster in letter dated March 17, 1900; also at Lonsdale, R.I. and Central Falls and Seekonk

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"We have two sorts of Weasel. I think I have, of ~~both~~ each, several skins in both white and brown pelages. Mr. R. H. Howe recently obtained something odel near Newport." James Tourtellot, in letter dated Dec 18, 1899.

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It is said by several old residents that Skunks and Weasels are unknown on Conanicut Id.

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See Lieutenant Wirt Robinson's note under Putorius cicognanii, which may have been this species

## Putorius noveboracensis Emmons.

## New York Weasel.

Messrs. Douthwick and Jencks, on page 2 of the advertising sheet of Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. I, No. 3, February 2, 1884, offer for sale specimens of the "Common Weasel (Putorius noveboracensis), R. I. 1.00 to 1.50.

This may have been Putorius cicognani Bonaparte.

Mr. James M. Douthwick, in Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. I, No. 3, page 3, February 2, 1884, quotes the following:

"We have to report three more cases of death among animals from curious causes."

"A Biddeford gentleman, having occasion to to go into his wood-shed, found a weasel lying dead on the block, ~~with~~ with his tongue frozen to an axe blade. The axe had been used in cutting beef in the morning, and the animal in attempting to secure a piece of the meat which adhered to the blade, had singularly met his death. — Cotton, Wool and Iron."

In their stock of mammals advertised in Random Notes, Vol. II, No. 4, page XV, April 1, 1885) as on sale at their Natural History Store in Providence, Rhode Island, were both species of Weasel: the "Common Weasel (Putorius noveboracensis), R. I. 1.00 to 1.50," and the Ermine Weasel (Putorius ermineus), R. I. 2.50." Repeated Vol. II, No. 8, p. XXXII, Aug 1, 1885.

# Putorius noveboracensis Emmons.

## New-York Weasel.

Specimens collected at Lake Worden, R. I.:
Nos. 4638, 4653, 4766, Total, 3.

This Weasel follows both species of Rabbit by scent as a Hound does, and he often kills them. This habit is so well known to the farmers that when a frightened Rabbit crosses the road they ~~sometimes~~ Sometimes post themselves on its trail and kill the Weasel with a club as it ~~follows~~ loyally follows.

Mr. Carder H. Whaley, a farmer killed a Weasel on Point Judith, R. I., December 18, 1900.

Sheet I

Mustela pennanti Erxleben.

Fisher.

"Fisher. While hunting with G. W. Pitcher, a well-known sportsman, we saw what he believed to be a Fisher crossing a meadow at Daggets, Rhode Island. I, at the time, did not know the animal, and of course it made quite an impression. This was in 1868. When I saw one a few years after, I at once concluded that Mr. Pitcher was right. As it crossed the meadow it ran as fast as a cat, and was more springy in its movements than an Otter. I could give you no more information than this. I shall never forget the incident. I think I could go to-day and point out the very spot where we saw it." Frank Blake Webster in letter dated March 17, 1900. Mr. Webster has marked the spot on a sketch-map, with the remark "since I saw Fisher here." Ed.

# Mustela pennanti Erxleben.

## Fisher.

The Fisher is perhaps now extinct in Washington County, Rhode Island. One was killed by Mr. Carder H. Whaley a Fisher, about the year 1885, two miles south of Wakefield, R.I., on the Commodore Perry place. It was first seen ~~[illegible]~~ attacking a Muskrat in a swampy field. It had killed two Muskrats. The Fisher was then so rare that no one to ~~[illegible]~~ whom it was shown could name it.

Mr. Lorenzo A. Knowles saw two or three skins of Fishers in the possession of a travelling fur dealer, who visited his house about 1885. The animals were said to have been killed in eastern Connecticut.

A travelling fur dealer named Sherman had a Fisher's skin, in 1892 (about), which he told Mr. John Kenyon Knowles had been killed in western Rhode Island or in the eastern edge of Connecticut.

Mr. W. H. Church, of Rockville, R.I., who has long dealt in furs, has never seen a skin of this animal from Rhode Island and supposes it to be practically extinct in the State.

# Phoca groenlandica Fabricius.

## Greenland Seal; Harp Seal.

A handsomely-mounted specimen, in the museum of the Newport Historical Society, was shot amongst a flock of wooden decoy ducks, close to the Life-Saving Station by Mr. George Calvert, with a shotgun borrowed a moment before from Captain of the Government tug "Mousor". The mounted specimen measures 1.700 metres following curves of upper surface, in total length. The specimen weighed 192 pounds.

"32. P. groenlandica Fabr. I know of the one [referred to above] at Newport. It was mounted at Southwick and Whiteley's taxidermical establishment. At the time I was not smart enough to identify it. I think Mr. A. A'D. Taylor knows the most about it." James M. Southwick in letter dated Dec. 18, 1899.

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Presented by Col. John Hare Powel, 1893.
Shot at Life Saving Station, Newport, December 1892. (See above.)

Sheet I.

# Phoca vitulina Linnaeus.

## Harbor Seal.

Mr. Philip Peckham, jr., has frequently seen Seals in Rhode Island.

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The Newport Daily News, of Tuesday, February 13, 1900, contains the following on page 6:

"Last week Mr. Horace G. Maitland shot a hair seal in Castle Hill cove, hitting it in an eye. The seal was skinned and its skin mounted."

I called at the shop of the taxidermist, Mr. Charles B. Clark, and saw the mounted Seal, a nearly adult female. It was killed in Agassiz Cove, near Fort Adams, Rhode Island, February 8, 1900. Price mounted $25.00

No. 12,017 R.I.H. Society.

"Phoca vitulina. Common, and in winter up the Bay as far as Field Point. We have one mounted from Point Judith, R. I."
James M. Southwick, in letter dated Dec. 18, 1899.

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The watermen say it is ~~always common~~ found in Narragansett Bay every year, very often on the Dumplings.

Sheet II.

# Phoca vitulina Linnaeus.

## Harbor Seal.

A young Harbor Seal in the collection of the Newport Natural History Society, is thus recorded: "12,001. Harbor Seal Shot at Newport, R. I. Presented by John Hare Powel"

Often seen in Narragansett Bay, especially in winter. Until work was commenced on the new fort at the Dumplings on the opposite side of the East Channel from Fort Adams, seals were often seen on those little rock islands. Edw.

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Mr. Isaac Clark stated that Seals are regu=
=larly seen off the shores of Conanicut Island, especially about the Dumplings and rocks at Beaver Tail. Edw.

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Purser Yeiff of the ferryboat Beaver Tail shot a Seal at Beaver Tail, Conanicut Island, a few years ago. Edw.

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"and in winter Seals inhabit our Bay." Proc. of the Newport Natural History Society, 1884-86, Document 3, May 9, 1885, p. 45.

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Louis, Lillian and I found a dead (skunnied) Seal, without head, on the beach near the Davis residence.

# Phoca vitulina Linnæus.

## Harbor Seal.

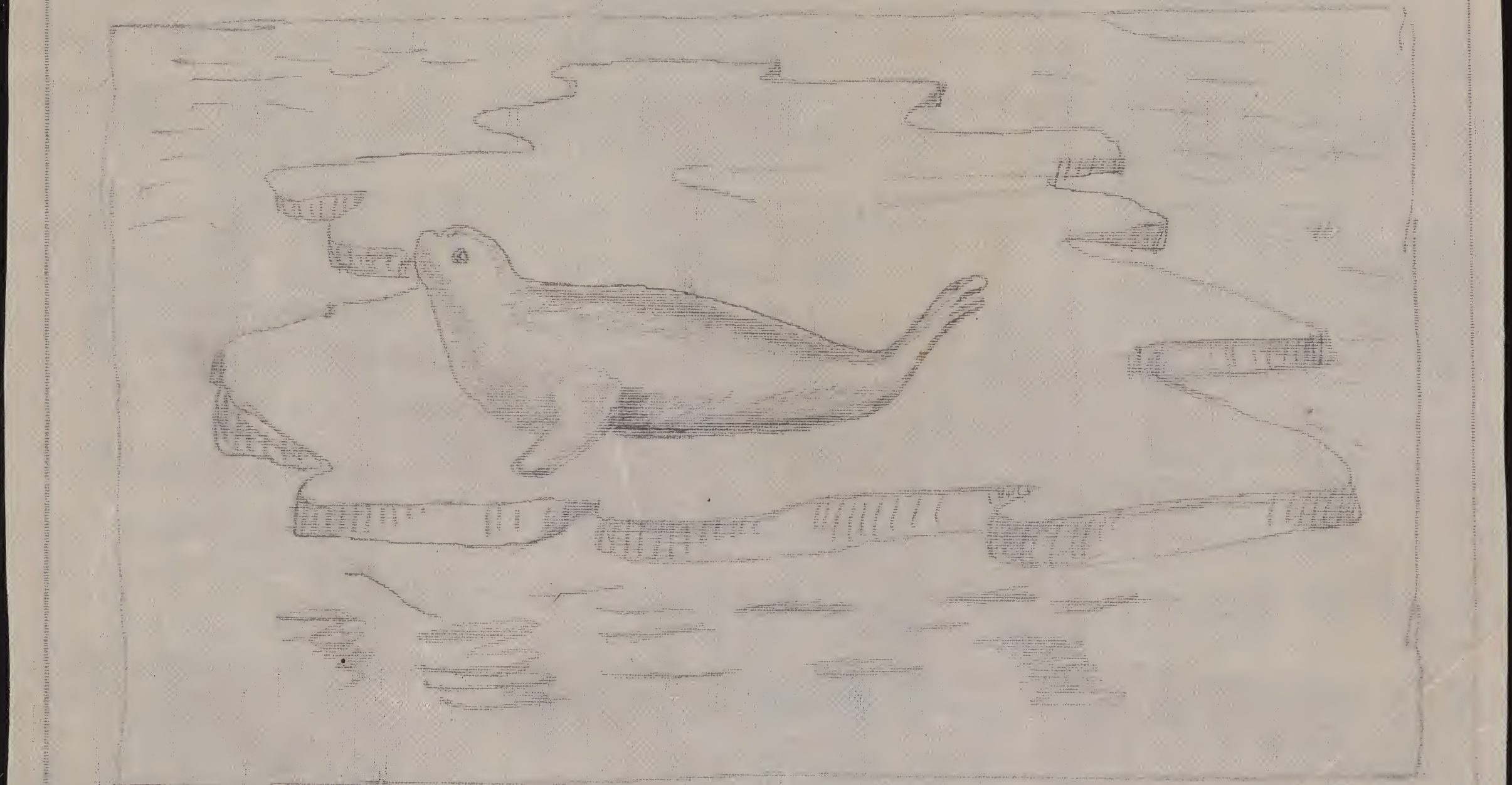
"Harbor Seal. Phoca Vitulina, Linn."—
Random Notes on Natural History, Vol.
II, No. 12, pp. 89, 90. December 1, 1885.

"In our [Narragansett] bay the seal
is found throughout the year, though
more abundantly seen during the winter
months. About two years since a
specimen was killed at Riverside, the
skeleton being now deposited in the
museum of Brown University. A
mounted specimen, also captured in
the bay, is to be seen in the cabinet
of the Franklin Society."

Locate more of this.

Not signed.

Written by Mr. James M. Southwick.



Sect. IV.

## Phoca Vitulina Linnæus.

### Harbor Seal.

"When out ducking, I have shot at Seals close to the Dumplings [small rock islands in the East Channel near the mouth of Narragansett Bay, R. I.]; have also seen them on cakes of ice, and on Rose Island. They can be seen, almost every day, on Seal Rock, which is off the beach to the east of the fishing club house at the lower end of the ocean drive. If you go down there with a field glass at this season, you will be quite certain to see them. Carry — the fish man — had one stuffed in his store; and it was shot, I think, on Rose Island." Lieutenant Wirt Robinson in letter dated February 10, 1900.

# Phoca vitulina Linnaeus.

## Harbor Seal.

"Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island."
"Sunday, February 19th, 1888."

"Immediately after inspection this morning, Corporal Cressey of "L" Battery and myself got a boat and went off after ducks. We went over to the Dumplings, rowed around there for some time and then went down about 3 miles. We went up into Mackerel Cove about a half mile. On our way over to the Dumplings, I saw something on a cake of ice which I at first thought was a log but I thought I saw it move so we rowed towards it and I saw it was a Seal. I don't know what kind it was, it was brown and large sized. It had its head and hind flippers raised up and moved its head up and down, in a sort of boring motion. When we got within about 60 yards of it, it humped and squirmed to the edge of the ice and went under. I had no larger shot than No. 8's so did not shoot. We saw either this."

[Extract from the private diary of 1st Lieutenant Wirt Robinson, 4th Artillery, U.S. Army, 1888.]

I made a tracing from the ~~photograph~~ wash drawing of a seal floating on a cake of ice, made in colors by Lieut. Robinson.

Sorex personatus

(Masked Shrew.)

"Longwood, Mass. April 19, 1900.

"My dear Dr. Mearns:—

* * *

"I forgot to mention that I once found (1891?) a Masked Shrew (Sorex personatus) dead in the woods on the western slope of Mt. Hope, Bristol, Rhode Island."

"Sincerely yours,

"Reginald Heber Howe, Jr."

Sorex personatus I. Geoffroy St. Hillaire.

Masked Shrew.

Specimens collected at Lake Worden, R. I.:
Nos. 4647, 4659, 4660, 4665; 4669, 4670, 4675;
4685, 4705, 4714, 4726, 4727, 4738, 4757, 4765,
4787, 4808, 4829, 4830, Total, 19. This
Shrew, though abundant, was unknown to most
persons in South Kingston, where my specimens
attracted much attention and comment. It has
no name in that region. Most of the speci=
=mens were trapped in stumpy bogs, under
the roots of trees in cedar swamps or among
the pitcher-plants of a cranberry-bog along the
shore of Lake Worden. Two were sent to
Mrs. Critchley to be mounted, two were preserved
in formalin and the rest as skins with skulls.

Sheet 1

# Blarina brevicauda

## Short-tailed Shrew

"The Mole Shrew (Blarina brevicauda) [was found] in abundance [on Aquidneck Island, Rhode Island]. A.O.D. Taylor, in a paper entitled "Some of the Small Wild Mammals of Aquidneck Island," noteed in the Newport Daily News, October 30, 1888.

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"Shrews, a small, slate-colored species having a short tail. Daggets, Lonsdale," R. I. Frank Blake Webster in latter dated March 17, 1900. Period covered, 1867-1884.

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"Blarina brevicauda (Say). Plentiful about Providence and in the Roger Williams Park, R. I." James M. Southwick in letter dated Dec. 18, 1899.

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Mr. Isaac Clark had found "Moles," rarely, on Connanicut Island. We supposed ~~that~~ the present animal to be the species meant. We failed to find any Blarina in trapping, and saw no signs of true Moles on Conanicut.

E. A. M.

Sheet 11

# Blarina brevicauda

## Short-tailed Shrew.

"At Fort Adams × × × I have taken Blarinas under the plank walk leading down from the row of quarters to the south dock." Wirt Robinson in letter dated February 10, 1900.

Sheet III

# Blarina brevicauda (Say).

## Short-tailed Shrew.

Specimens taken at Lake Worden, R. I.:
Nos. 4622, 4658, 4664, 4676, 4693, 4706, 4715, 4739, 4788, 4789, 4790, 4809, 4822, 4832, 4833, 4840, 4861, 4862. Total, 18. Local name in South Kingston, "Meadow Mole". The same name is ~~sic~~ commonly applied to the meadow-mouse (Microtus pennsylvanicus). Commonly eats each other in the traps.

Sheet I.

Condylura cristata (Linnæus).

Star-nosed Mole.

"Conants, Lonsdale, Daggett's," R. I. Frank Blake Webster in letter dated March 17, 1900. Marked on map as found at Saylesville. Period covered by observations, 1867 to 1884.

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"Star-nosed Mole is plenty. Mr. H. P. Brown, 120 Benefit St., Providence R. I. can give you most good data." James M. Southwick in letter dated Dec. 30, 1899.

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Audubon and Bachman "have traced it in all the New England States." Quad. of North America, III, 1851, p. 142.

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Mr. Witmer Stone has kindly gone over the Catalogue of mammals in the collection of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and found only two Rhode Island species represented — the Bottle-nose Whale and Star-nose Mole (Condylura cristata), No. 464. Dr. Blanding.

Condylura cristata (Linnaeus).

Star-nosed Mole.

This Mole is well known to the inhabitants of southern Rhode Island. I did not hear the name "Bur-nose" there, as it was usually called simply "Mole" or "Star-nosed Mole". I failed to secure any of them in my traps during November and December; but Mr. William Kenyon caught one in a ~~trap~~ steel trap set for Mink, on Charles River, near Lake Worden, about December 16, 1900.

| $ | ¢ |
|---|---|
| | .35 |
| | .45 |
| 1 | .68 |
| 1 3 | .98 |

7

L5
11
L17

L1
0 0 1
0 0 1
0 0 1
0 0 1
0 0 1
0 0 1

L47

*Scalops aquaticus* (Linnæus).

Naked-tailed Mole.

Connecticut records: I found the tunnels of this Mole in abundance on the Sturgis estate at Fairfield, Connecticut, in April, 1877. It has been found in Connecticut as far east as New London, as I am informed by Mr. Joshua Perry Clark.

# Lasionycteris noctivagans (Le Conte).

## Silvery Bat.

Found at "Cranston and Johnston, "R. I.,
by Mr. James M. Southwick (letter dated Dec 18-99.

Messrs. Southwick and Jenckes advertised for sale in their Natural History Store, at Providence, Rhode Island, ~~specimens~~ among other mammals, "Silver-haired Bat (Vespugo noctivagans), R. I. '75." See Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. II, No. 4, p. XV, April 1, 1885; repeated Vol. II, No. 8, page XXXII, August 1, 1885.

# *Vespertilio fuscus* Beauvois.

## Brown Bat.

"Plenty all over the section [around Pawtucket, Rhode Island]. Frank Blake Webster in letter dated March 17, 1900. See his letter for description of the area covered by his notes, which embraced the period from 1867 to 1884.

Mr. James M. Southwick wrote me, Dec. 18, 1899, that he had ~~found~~ it at Providence, Cranston, and Johnston, R. I. Com.

Advertised for sale by Messrs. Southwick and Jencks, at their Natural History Store at Providence (Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. II, No. 4, April 1, 1885, page XV), ~~that~~ among other mammals was the ~~"Brown~~

"Carolina Bat (Vespertugo fuscus), R.I. .75. — "Repeated Vol II, No. 8, page XXXII August 1, 1885.

V.

## General Remarks on Rhode Island Mammals.

"I believe that the West Greenwich locality is, on a little investigation, destined to develop much that is of interest, both with Birds and Mammals."
James M. Southwick, in letter dated Dec. 30, 1899.

"Dec. 16, 1887. "Mr. A. O'D. Taylor on "the Hibernation of Animals."

"List of Communications Laid Before the Society. Those marked * are now published. 29th October — Mr. A. O'D. Taylor "The Wild Mammals of Aquidneck Island."

Look up names of Mammals used as names of places, geographically

# IV.

## General Remarks on R. I. Mammals.

[Mr. E. H. Armstrong, 140 Wood St. Prov. – Concluded.]

"Also he has quite a series of R. I. mice and moles and squirrels, captured in the suburbs of Providence. It will pay to cultivate him - I think he has already some 40 pages of manuscript on such subjects! written by himself and Edward Keith, 176 Princeton Ave., Providence, R. I., with intent to have published at some time or other. Mr. Keith is a very quiet and quite well-informed bank clerk, who roams afield frequently with Mr. Armstrong. His specialty is entomology. Keith also has specific good data." × × ×

"Bulletin. Prov. Aug 17, 1896. Is an account of Beluga. "There were several articles about that time. The creature was just below Providence for several days."

"These previous references can be verified at the files of the Journal Co. Westminster St., or I have the cuttings here at my desk." James M. Southwick in a letter dated December 8, 1899.

# General and Miscellaneous Remarks on Rhode Island Mammals.

"I have noticed very little melanism in our State Mammals. I might better say none, but quite a tendency to albinism. Gray, Red, and Chipmunk squirrels, and one (I think two) practically albino Muskrats." James M. Southwick in letter dated January 9, 1900

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"Mr. Taylor spoke of the habits and haunts of these creatures [i.e. mammals], and urged the advisability of collecting a series representing all those small land mammals. The list would not be a very long one. This evening he had only time to speak on a few of them; the various species of rats, mice and weasels deserved ampler notice." The above is quoted from a notice, in the Newport Daily News of October 30, 1888, of a paper entitled "Some of the Small Wild Mammals of Aquidneck Island," read before the Newport Natural History Society, October 29, 1888 by Mr. A. O'D. Taylor.

# General Remarks on R. I. Mammals.

"I believe there is no collection of R. I. mammals except stragglers here and there, in fact there are but few in the Park Museum." H. S. Hathaway in letter dated Dec. 17, 1899.

"There is no published list of Rhode Island Mammals, I must plead guilty to writing the articles on Mammals in Random Notes. They were never supposed to be more than popular; and, as soon as I had ——? the few species, lack of time and knowledge shut them off."

"Jackson's Survey of R. I. is rather scarce now, but if you had use for one, I think I could refer you to one at not more than $5.00, a decided improvement on $8.00."

"In The Journal. Providence. Dec. 7, 1896," under Londdale, a report of taking 2 Raccoons.

"In the Sunday Journal. Providence, Feb. 28, 1892, there is a long article (M. M. J.) Mrs. M. M. Tallman. Traps and Trappers. It is likely that Mrs. Tallman can help you further. Her last address that I ~~know~~

## General Remarks on R. I. Mammals.

have known, is Mrs. W. W. Tallman, with Collet & Co. (Investment Securities) 49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I."

Of the old trappers mentioned in the article, Nelson W. Thatcher is dead. He was a fine old fellow. The Engstrums of Warwick, at least one of them, had much experience and also very vivid imaginations."

"Mr. Edwin G. Baker & Son, Skin dealer, 20. Water St., Providence, R. I., can give much data on fur-bearing creatures. Mr. W. W. Budlong, Providence, R. I., is also a skin dealer, smart &c & interested in all sorts of living creatures. About the exactness of his reports, I am as yet uncertain.

"Mr. E. H. Armstrong, 140 Wood St., Providence, is a young man, not successful in business, but earnest in pursuit of natural objects, and apparently able to live comfortably without hard work. I find him willing, generous, and except for some honest mistakes, very trustworthy. (etc. see Mr. Southwick's letter.)

Lieut. Wirt Robinson
Accessions Nos. 29679, 30203.

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Rhode Island:
Dexter, Newton
Browne, F. P.
Lewis, G. A.
Pumpelly, R.
} U.S. Nat Mus
Contributors in 1896.

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Mr. C. H. Fish, Hall River, Mass. presented 12 photographs of mammals to USNM in 1894

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USNM. purchased in 1894 from S. P. Rich, of Provincetown, Mass. skeleton of a White Whale, Delphinapterus leucas.

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Proc. of The Newport Natural History Society, 1884-85, Document 3, May 9, 1885, p. 45. "The Porpoise is very common; small Whales are found outside; x x x and in winter Seals inhabit the bay."

"Mr. George H. Norman, Newport; Skull of a black fish." p. 95

Dec. 16, 1887 "Mr. A. C. D. Taylor on the Hibernation of Animals."

"List of Communications Laid Before the Society. Those marked * are now published.

29th October — Mr. A. C. D. Taylors "The Wild Mammals of Aquidneck Island."

I have collated above all the Mammal notes contained in this series of documents (Nos. 1 to 8), 1883 - 1891.

Louis and I have collected the following-named mammals on Rhode Island Island:—

*Lepus* c*anniculus* (domestic).
*Fiber zibethicus*
*Microtus pennsylvanicus*
*Alalapha borealis*
*Peromyscus* ~~boreal~~ *l. noveboracensis*
*Blarina brevicauda*

We found a dead Harbor Seal (*Phoca vitulina*) on the beach near Davis's House.

(General Notes Sheet VI.)

From Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. II, No. 3, pp. X, XI, March 1, 1885, we learn that of the Rhode Island exhibit at the "World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition," opened in December, 1884, at New Orleans, Louisiana, "all the stuffed mammals, with one exception, a Jumping Mouse, were actual residents of the state.. Among them was a fine Otter, a Wild Cat, three species of albinistic Squirrels, and one partially Albino Muskrat. The season of the year was unfortunate for procuring them in good pellage, and it was only a few days before the goods were shipped that we secured a specimen of the Varying Hare, while the Raccoon escaped us altogether; we could not collect one, and a genuine state specimen brought in to be mounted was refused us; the owner would neither loan nor sell."

# Extinct Mammals.

## Mastodon Americanus.

"The remains of one of these huge creatures have just been unearthed on the farm of Mr. Wm M. Maynard, of Shrewsbury, Mass. This being the first find in that state, is of much interest." Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. II, No 1, p. 2, January, 1885.

The report of the then Curator, Mrs. A. O'D. Taylor, & the Newport Natural History Society, on May 7, 1885, pub=
=lished in Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. II, No. 6, June 1, 1885 pp. 41, 42, ~~give~~ outlines a very judicious scheme for the development of a local Natural History Museum for Newport.

# Geographical Names of Mammals used in Rhode Island.

The Indean name for Providence ) signifies Moose or a Moose hunting-ground.

The Wolf Rocks

Conanicut Island named for Conaneus, an Indian chief or Sachem of the Narragansetts.

["It is ordered by this Court [13th of March, 1644], that the ysland commonly called Aquethneck, shall be from henceforth called the Isle of Rhodes, or Rhode Island."]

Beaver Tail } Conanicut Island
Beaver Head } (Very old names. See Colonial Record Vol. IV)

Lieut. Wirt Robinson, Art. West Point, N.Y.
(accession Nos. 29,679 and 30,203. U.S.N.M.)

Rhode Island, accessions to U.S.N.M. from.

Dexter, Newton
Browne, F. P.
Lewis, G.A.
Pumpelly, R.

} Contributors to U.S.N.M. in 1896.

M. C. F. Fish, Fall River, Mass.
Presented 12 photographs of mammals to the U.S.N.M., in 1894.

L. P. Rich, Provincetown, Mass., from whom the U.S. Nat. Mus. purchased, in 1894, the skeleton of a White Whale, Delphinapterus leucas

Mr. William G. Caswell, Assistant in the Newport Historical Society.

Mr. Benjamin Crowell or Cowell of Newport, R.I. was the fisherman who saw school of White Whales off Goat Island.

Mr. Arthur O. Anderson. boards at No. 19 Calvert. A naturalist; name given me by Mr. Lilley. Has collection of skulls, etc.

Doctor Tillinghast, Dentist of Providence, R. I. (Used to hunt R. I. Foxes.)

Mr. Fred P. Browne, 120 Benefit St., Providence, R. I. Student in Brown University and lately on Rothschild Party to Gallapago Islands.

Mr. George H. Burleigh, College St., Providence, R. I. Told J. M. Douthwick a Whale Story, etc.

Dr. H. C. Bumpus, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Mr. Matthew Lewing, Fish Dealer, Exchange Place, Providence, R. I. Supposed to be an authority on whales killed in Rhode Island Side J. M. Douthwick

Mr. Howard Mason of Maconey St. Providence, R. I. reported Foxes and Raccoons recently taken at Escheag, R. I., to Mr. J. M. D.

Mr. J. Irving Hill, Chepachet, R. I. (Reports a deer on his farm, etc.)

Mr. R. Hammet Tilley, librarian Historical Soc., Newport R. I. informed me that Chepachet R. I. is a famous town of R. I. for hunting.

Seneca and Welcome Sprague (brothers) of No. 9 Madison Court, Newport, R. I., are famous local hunters & trappers.

Addresses of persons who might furnish useful information concerning Rhode Island Mammals. —

Mr. F. T. Jencks. Drownville, R.I.
(Old partner of J. M. Southwick.)

Mrs. M. M. Tallman. "Her last address is with Calley & Co. (Investment Securities) " 49 Westminster St., Providence Rhode Island. (Wrote "Traps & Trappers" in Sunday Journal, Providence, R. I., etc.) *

"The [Messrs.] Engstrums of Warwick, at least one of them, have much experience, and also very vivid imaginations." (F. M. S. (See Mrs. M. M. Tallman's article on Traps & Trappers)

Mr. Edwin G. Baker & Son, South Water St., Providence, R. I. Skin Dealers.

Mr. W. W. Budlong, Providence, R. I. is also a Skin Dealer.

Mr. E. H. Armstrong, 140 Wood St., Providence, R. I. A good naturalist

Mr. Edward Keith, 176 Princeton Avenue, Providence, R. I. An associate of Mr. Armstrong. Both collect mammals.

Addresses of persons who might furnish useful information concerning Rhode Island Mammals:—

Mr. Samuel Wightman, Pawtucket, R. I.
Can probably give data respecting the occurrence of Raccoons there (fide Webster).

Mr. Frank D. Dexter, Pawtucket, R. I.
"If you sent him my list, he would be a good one to see if he knew of any other mammals."
Address given me by Frank Blake Webster.

Mr. H. D. Hathaway. Merchants' National Bank, Providence, R. I.

Mr. R. H. Howe, jr. Brookline, Mass.

Miss Eliza P. Simmons, Green End, Newport, R. I. (Sent me drawing of crab.)

Mr. L. M. Linfield, 15 K St., Newport, R. I. (Kay Street House.)

Mr. Isaac Clark, Jamestown, Conanicut Id., R. I.
Purser

Jeff't. Jeff't. of "Beaver Tail" Ferry
Jamestown, R. I.

Frank Dexter, Pawtucket, R. I. (Mr. F. B. Webster gave me his address; advised me to write for mammal records)

Dr. & Mrs. Gillett, 130 Touro St., Newport, R. I.
(Address given by Mr. Gerrit S. Miller, jr.)

A list of the Mammals of Rhode Island or Aquidneck Island, including such marine Cetaceans as are known to have been washed upon its shores.

a. Species still in existence.

1. Tursiops tursio (Fabricius). Common Bottlenose Porpoise
Finback Whale
3a.
2. Phocaena phocaena Harbor Porpoise
3. Globicephalus melas Blackfish.
4. Physeter macrocephalus Sperm Whale
5. Delphinapterus leucas (Pallas). White Whale.
6. Sciurus hudsonicus loquax
Southeastern Red Squirrel.
7. Sciurus carolinensis leucotis
Northern Gray Squirrel.
8. Tamias striatus
Chipmunk.
9. Mus musculus Linnaeus. House Mouse.
10. Mus decumanus Pallas. House Rat.
11 Peromyscus leucopus novaboracensis
(Fischer.) Northeastern White footed Mouse. Buck Mouse
(over)

12. Microtus pennsylvanicus (Ord).
Meadow Mouse.

13. Fiber zibethicus Muskrat.

14. Lepus floridanus Cottontail.

15. Vulpes fulvus Red Fox.

16. Lutra canadensis canadensis
Northeastern Otter.

17. Mephitis mephitica Shaw. Skunk.

18. Putorius vison letreocephalus (Harlan).
Southeastern Mink.

19. Putorius cicognanii Bonaparte.
Bonaparte's Weasel.

20. Putorius noveboracensis Emmons.
New York Weasel.

21. Phoca vitulina Linnaeus. Harbor Seal.

22. Blarina brevicauda
Short-tailed Shrew.

23. Lasiurus cinereus (Beauvois). Hoary Bat.

24. Lasiurus borealis (Müller). Red Bat.

b. Extirpated species.

1. Odocoileus americanus (Erxleben).
Virginian Deer.

Cover1

# List of the Mammals of Connecticut Island, Rhode Island, excluding Cetaceans.

## a. Species still living there.

1. Mus musculus Linnaeus. House Mouse.
2. Mus decumanus Pallas. House Rat.
3. Peromyscus leucopus novoboracensis (Fischer). Northeastern White-footed Mouse; Deer or Buck Mouse.
4. Microtus pennsylvanicus (Ord). Meadow Mouse.
5. Fiber zibethicus Linnaeus. Muskrat.
6. Lepus floridanus _____ Cottontail.
7. Phoca vitulina Linnaeus. Harbor Seal.

Note.- Mr. Isaac Clark, who has long resided on Connecticut Island, is positive that a species of mole or short-tailed shrew ~~has~~ inhabits the island.

Bats are well known to be inhabitants of Connecticut Island, though, having seen no specimens, I am unable to name any of the species occurring there.

(over)

# List of Mammals of Aquidneck Island, R. I.

26. Weasel shot by R. H. Howe.

# Didelphis virginiana Kerr.

## Opossum.

"Only a while since, I was told of their being taken, years ago, in the south part of R. I., but I cannot remember who told me." Frank Blake Webster in letter dated March 17, 1900.

"Didelphis virginiana Kerr. - I have in bath, a skin that was brought to Messrs. South-=wick and Critchley, or rather the creature was brought perfectly fresh by a woman and boy who did not know truly what it was. It was killed under a hen-house in Georgiaville. I will look up better data. I think Armstrong has another rather mixed story told to him by some colored chap." James M. Southwick, in letter dated Dec. 18, 1899.

"The Opossum from Georgiaville, R. I. was killed in the spring of 1892. James M. Southwick in letter dated Dec. 30, 1899.

"Mr. Lorenzo A. Knowles, of South Kingston has never known of the occurrence of an Opossum in southern Rhode Island.

Tursiops tursio (Fabricius).

Common Bottlenose Porpoise.

"I have examined the porpoise skeleton you sent recently, and find it to be Tursiops tursio, the Common Bottlenose Porpoise of our Atlantic Coast."

"The skeleton is that of an old individual, and is, furthermore, quite badly diseased, especially in the lumbar region."

"It is an interesting specimen and I am very glad to have it, although incomplete." F. W. True, in letter dated Feb. 20, 1900.

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Mr. Philip Peckham, jr., who saw the above Porpoise when it first came ashore thought it was about 12 feet in length and would weigh about 1000 pounds.

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"Nos. 1-2-3. Dolphins are in the Bay. I dare not say anything about the species. Dr. H. C. Bumpus of Brown University could probably tell at that." James M. Southwick, in letter dated December 18, 1899.

# Tursiops tursio (Fabricius).

## Common Bottlenose Porpoise.

Seamen say they are common (i.e. Sea Porpoises) between Block Island and Newport, Ellen

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Doctor True in his monograph of the Del=
=phinidae (Bull. 36, U.S. Nat. Mus.), gives no record of specimens taken north of New York (Fire Island and Turkey Gut); but, under "Habitat" (p. 159), gives "Maine to Florida," etc..

Sheet 1.

Delphinus delphis Linnæus.

Common Dolphin.

Nos. "1-2-3. Dolphins are in the Bay. I dare not say anything about the species. Dr. H. C. Bumpus of Brown University could probably help at that." James M. Southwick, in letter dated Dec. 18, 1899.

Sea Porpoises or Dolphins are known to occur in large numbers between Block Island and Newport, R.I.; and, even Doctor True records specimen No. 20,873, U.S. Nat. Mus., taken "Off Block I'd, R.I.," as belonging to this species it may be assumed to be, perhaps, one of the common Dolphins of the region. True also records this species from "New York Bay" and "New York Harbor," from "Off No Man's Land, Mass.," and "Woods Hole, Mass." "Habitat.—Pelagic." [p. 161].

# Delphinus delphis Linnæus.

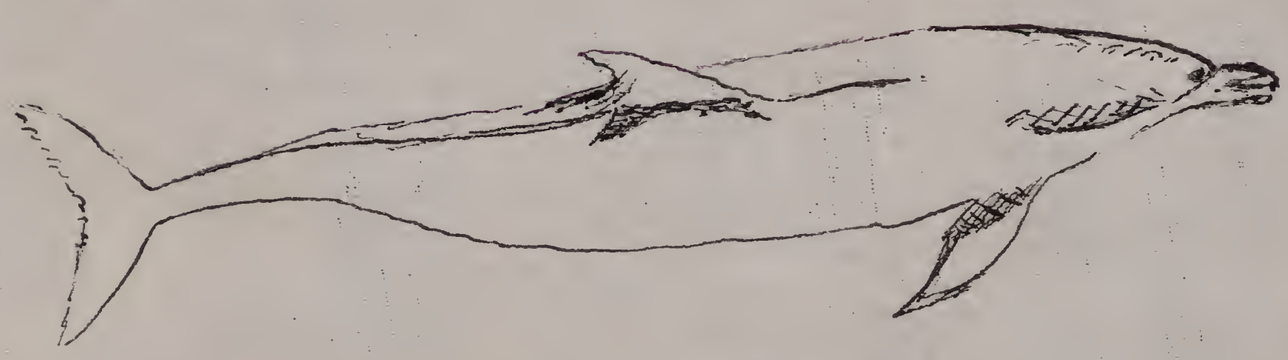
## Common Dolphin.

An anonymous writer in Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. I, No. 5, May 1, 1884, p. 6, under the heading "Action of the Electric Light," gives the following: "Apropos of the effect of the light upon fish, we note that the United States fish-commission steamer "Albatross" has been fitted up with electric lighting, to enable the naturalists to laborat night, ~~to obtain~~ examine the contents of the dredge, and note with greater precision the reports of their laboratory apparatus."

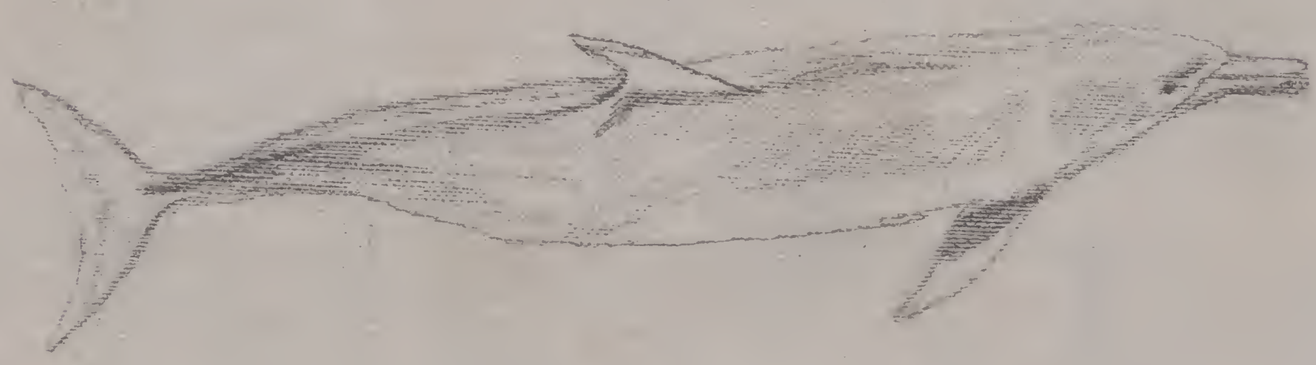
"From articles in Science of Nov. 16th, 23d, 30th, 1883, from page 706, we quote: "Just what service our submarine lamps will be, we are unable to say; but, with the small lamp which we used from one to ten feet below the surface, amphiopods in great numbers, silver-sides, young blue-fish, young lobster, squid, and flying-fish, have been induced to go into the nets, and dolphins have approached it, but whether attracted by the light or in pursuit of the squid, Professor Benedict, the naturalist of the Ship, was unable to say."

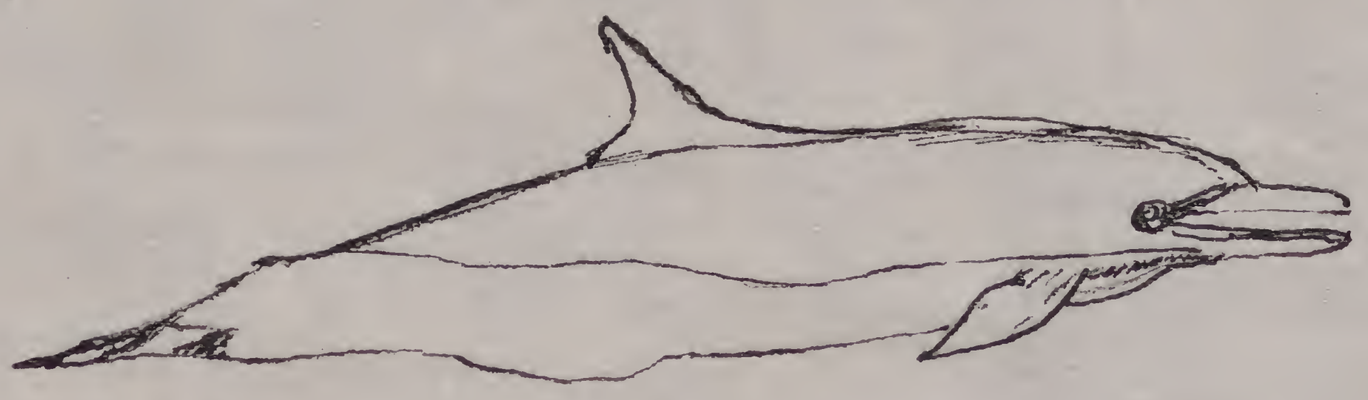
Delphinus delphis Linnæus.

Common Sea Dolphin.









Delphinus delphis Linnæus.

Common Sea Dolphin.

"Fort Adams, Newport, R. I."

"Thursday, September 25th, 1890."

"This morning, before stables, one of the men came up to tell me that there was a school of porpoises down in the cove, and to get me to come down with my gun. I took it down, and found there about 14 or 15 porpoises way up in the cove and too bewildered to get out. I got into a row boat and went out after them; but as all the shot I had were No. 4's I could make no impression, so I sent up to the Fort for a rifle and then wounded several and got two. The larger one weighed over 200 lbs. These are two photographs of it, a side view and a back view. The side view shows the bullet hole. This one was a female, and her teats were filled with milk. Her skin was very smooth and hard — more like vulcanized rubber to the touch than anything else. After I had taken these photographs, she was cut up and fed to the hogs."

[Extract from the private diary of 1st Lieutenant Wirt Robinson, 4th Artillery, U. S. Army, pp. 353, 354.]

I made tracings from the photographs made by Lieutenant Robinson. Dorsal and side views.

# Phocaena Phocaena (Linnæus).

## Harbor Porpoise.

"Nos. 1-2-3. Dolphins are in the Bay. I dare not say anything about the species. Dr. H.C. Bumpus of Brown University could probably help at that." James M. Southwick, in letter dated Dec. 18, 1899.

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Lieutenat Wirt Robinson shot and photographed three Porpoises off the Light Battery stables in Brenton's Cove near Fort Adams, R.I. See his letter. Edit.

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"The Harbor Porpoise is always common on Narragansett bay according to the crew of the ferryboat Beaver Tail. Edit.

---

Mr. Linfield shot a Harbor Porpoise on Narragansett Bay. Edit.

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This is abundant in Narragansett Bay, where it is commonly called "Puffing-Pig." Common from July to September, 1899. Some ~~seen~~ in November, 1899. Doctor True states that all of the U.S. Nat. Mus. specimens from the "east coast" (Atlantic) are from Cape May, N. J., and Eastport, Maine.

# Phocaena Phocaena (Linnaeus).

## Harbor Porpoise.

"The Porpoise is very common" in Narragansett Bay. Proc. of the Newport Natural History Society, 1884-85, Document 3, May 9, 1885.

Get photographs and note as by species
Dawn.

"When I was stationed at Fort H. Adams, I gave my attention to birds and did very little with the mammals. I however noted a few. A Whale about 30-32 feet long was rammed by our launch and ran up aground on the little beach back of the light battery stable. In that same cove one morning I shot three porpoises — I took photos of them — from which they could perhaps be identified. I never identified them but should you ever wish to do so I will send you the photos." Wirt Robinson, in letter dated February 10, 1900.

I

# Globicephalus melas (Traill).

## Blackfish.

Schools are said to enter Narragan-
=sett Bay every year or two. Mr.
Philip Peckham informed me that a
dead Blackfish washed ashore at
Second Beach, near Newport, in 1898.

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Schools of Blackfish often enter Narragansett
Bay, where some are taken every year or two.
Its range extends south along the Atlantic coast
to New Jersey. Doctor True records six spec-
=imens from Cape Cod. De Kay recorded it from
the east end of Long Island, N.Y. (See p. 184).

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In Document 3 of the Rhode Island Natural
History Society, under "Donations to Museum,"
"Mr. George H. Norman, Newport; Skull of a
blackfish."

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"Mr. George H. Norman, Newport; Skull of a
balck fish." Proc. of the Newport Natural
History Society, 1884-85, Document 3,
May 9, 1885, p. 95.

# Globicephalus melas (Traill).

## Black Fish.

About the year 1888, Mr. Philip Peckham, jr., hunted a small School of Black Fish near the Second Beach. One of four large ones measured about 25 feet in total length.

"A Blackfish was killed in Newport Harbor, close up to the wharf, where one Hiram Harte was just taking passage up the Bay. It was the date of breaking out of the "Dorr War", and said Hiram was halted and drafted into immediate service. Hiram says that there was a school, but he witnessed the capture of but one Blackfish." James M. Southwick in Letter dated March 21, 1900.

In the publications of the Newport Natural History Society, under "Donations to Museum," occurs the following: "Mrs. Charles Hunter, Newport; skull of a black fish."

III

## *Globicephalus melas* (Traill).

### Blackfish.

From Messrs. John Kenyon Knowles and Joshua Card, of South Kingston, I learned that a school of eight to ten Blackfish, from ten to seventeen feet in length were driven ashore ~~about~~ off Matunoc Beach, about 1880. An experienced whaler, named Daniel Primus was sent for and tried out the oil. On the same beach, two miles further west, (a Blackfish?), supposed to have been a small Whale came ashore on Mr. Charles Church's farm. The carcase was cut up and an attempt made to reduce it to manure, but the blubber was slow to rot.

# Hyperoodon rostratus (Chemnitz).

## Bottle-nosed Whale.

"One [Rhode Island Mammal] I know of is Hyperoodon rostratus [Chemnitz] figured in Amer. Nat., 1890, p. 608; from Newport [, Rhode Island]. We have the skull." Witmer Stone in letter dated Academy of Natural Sciences, Logan Square, Philadelphia, Pa., April 27, 1900.

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There is but one authentic record for New York State. DeKay, 1822. See Miller's list

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"My dear Dr. Mearns. I am very glad to know that the Hyperoödon was new to your list. The reference to Am. Nat. is only the picture & an inscription below it."

"The history of the animal is contained in Proceedings Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1869, p. 31 and pp. 191–192."

"Page 31. Cope says

"Two years ago two individuals of this genus entered the harbor of Newport, R. I. and, after a lively chase one of them was captured.

Hyperoodon rostratus (Chemnitz).

Bottle-nosed Whale.

It measured twenty-seven feet in length. Its bones were preserved and some of them including the cranium have been sent to the Academy of Natural Sciences through the attention of its member Sam'l Powell of Newport."

"Page 191, Cope says: —

"He stated that it was a female which entered the harbor with a calf. A male was some time after cast ashore dead near Dennis, Mass., and was preserved complete in the Mus. Comp. Zool. Cambridge."

[Witmer Stone in letter dated Academy of Natural Sciences, Phila., May 1, 1900.]

~~Physeter macrocephalus Linnaeus~~

~~Sperm Whale~~. Rattle Nose?

Sperm Whale. — In 1871 or 1872, three Sperm Whales, two young and an adult came up the East River to the Sone Bridge. The largest escaped. It was estimated to be about 40 feet, or rather less, in length. The two smaller ones were killed. They measured, respectively, 12 1/2' and 25 1/2 feet in total length. The smallest yielded two 40-gal. barrels of oil. The largest of the two killed, yielded 412 barrels of oil, and was sold to Messrs. Potter & Co., of New Bedford at $1.70 per gallon, bringing $700.00.

Mr. Lawton had photographs of these Whales. He also boxed the skull, all but one (which had been given away) of the vertebra, and the ribs, etc., and sent them under the direction of Colonel Samuel Powel, to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

These three Whales attracted many

~~Whoppers massacre attacks Survivors~~
~~Storm Whale~~ Bottle Nose

many visitors to the Stone Bridge Hotel, then known as the Lawton House, during the five days they remained in the East River, where they arrived at high noon of a Saturday. Many persons gathered in pursuit of them; and they were riddled with bullets and harpooned. The smallest was killed on Tuesday; the largest escaped, wounded to the ocean; and the middle-sized one was done to death by two venturesome Indians, father and son, named ~~Hannock~~ William and Frank Wanton, assisted by a white man named Charles Manchester.

## Hyperoodon rostratus

## Bottle-nose Whale.

"The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Logan Square."

"Philadelphia, May 2, 1900."

"Dear Dr. Mearns

"There is no doubt but that the "Sperm Whales" were the Hyperoodon referred to in my letter. You know the "bottle nose" is close to Physeter, and yields lots of oil. The ~~fact~~ skull being sent to us by Capt. Powell (Samuel), and everything else tallies exactly."

"Dr. True who is here now for a few days says that the Hyperoodon is the only Whale record he recalls from Newport."

"Sincerely yours

"Witmer Stone."

# *Delphinapterus leucas* (Pallas).

## White Whale. Beluga.

A small school of White Whales entered Narragansett Bay, on a calm day in the year 1896 or 1897. Three were seen by fishermen disporting themselves and frequently leaping out of water in the vicinity of Goat Island, and they were also observed as far up the bay as the Stone Bridge at the north end of Rhode Island island,* by a fisherman named Benjamin Crowell.

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* My first information concerning this visit of White Whales to Narragansett Bay, was furnished by Mr. William G. Caswell, Assistant in the library of the Newport Historical Society. This was subsequently confirmed by a fisherman who saw the "Whales."

Delphinapterus leucas (Pallas).

White Whale; Beluga.

"In the Bulletin, Providence, August 17, 1896, is an account of Beluga. There were several articles about that time. The creature was just below Providence for several days." Mr. James M. Southwick in letter dated Dec. 18, 1899. Mr. Southwick has the newspaper clippings.

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In 1894, the U. S. Nat. Mus. purchased from Mr. D. P. Rich, of Provincetown, Mass., the skeleton of a White Whale, Delphinapterus leucas.

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A White Whale, according to Mr. Joshua Perry Clark, then in charge of the Life-Saving Station at Watch Hill, R. I., appeared off Watch Hill in 1880.

# *Balaena cisarctica* Cope.

## Right Whale.

I am told that this Whale is frequently seen in small schools between Newport and Block Island R. I.; and it is not very uncommon off the South shore and east end of Long Island, N.Y.; as well as occasional in New York Harbor.

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"Mr. Helme writes that "the right whale is frequently seen off the south coast of Long Island in winter, and occasionally one is captured near the eastern end of the island." Miller, Bull. N.Y. State Museum, Vol. 6, No. 29, p. 297, October, 1899.

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Mr. Isaac Clark was the first person to report the presence of the Right Whale (*Balaena cisarctica* Cope), which he called a "Fin-back", off Beaver Tail, Conanicut Island. When it finally appeared off Fort Adams it was shot, wounded, and finally killed. This was in 1894?

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The Whale 50 feet long stranded at Clarke Point, Newport, about the year 1893, was very likely this species. See note under "Undetermined Species" of Whales.

Lillian



## Balaena cisarctica Cope.

## Right Whale.

"This "whale is frequently seen off the south coast of Long Island, and occasionally one is captured near the eastern end of the island," writes Mr. Helme in Miller's New York list.

It is commonly seen off the coast of Rhode Island, and occasionally though rarely enters Narragansett Bay. Captain B. H. Gardner who was pilot and captain of the steamboat "George W. Donaldson," running between Block Island and Newport, Rhode Island, from 1880 to 1896, informed me that almost every year Right Whales were seen in schools of six to twenty, usually in pairs. He saw them last in 1896; but, as he called them "Fin-back Whales," I am uncertain whether they belonged to this species or to Sibbaldius tectirostris Cope.

Jordan says: "Right Whale. Black Whale. The common large whale of our Eastern coasts and the North Atlantic generally, occasionally S. to S. C. Color black. L. 40 feet."

Mr. Joshua Perry Clark, formerly in charge of the Life-Saving Station at Watch Hill, R. I., informed me that Right Whales have been seen off Block Island during recent years, although most of the Whales are Fin-backs.

# Physeter macrocephalus Linnaeus.

## Sperm Whale.

"One", as reported to me by the Captain of the steamer Herman Caswell, of Newport, "washed ashore on Block Island about the year 1870"

There are some bones of this species in the collection of the Newport Natural History Society, which are supposed to have been found on Goat Island, near Newport.

In his "Preliminary List of New York Mammals," Bull. N. Y. State Mus., Vol. 6, No. 29, Oct., 1899, p. Mr. Gerrit S. Miller, jr. observes that this species was "Formerly abundant along the coast but now nearly exterminated." In 1842, DeKay wrote: "The sperm whale was formerly numerous on our coast where it is still occasionally captured." [Page 129.]

Thus far, I have but one record for the State of Rhode Island: Captain B. F. Gardner, who as Pilot and Captain of the steamboat "George W. Donaldson," ran between Block Island and Newport for sixteen years ended in 1896, informed me that a Sperm Whale beached at Block

# Physeter maerocephalus Linnaeus.

## Sperm Whale.

Island about the year 1870. By experienced whalers this individual was pronounced to be a Sperm Whale and not a Right Whale. Some of the remains of this Whale are still preserved at Block Island. Captain William Littlefield, brother-in-law of Captain Gardner, has parts of the skeleton in his garden, at Block Island, at the present time (November, 1894).

[I saw the vertebra of a Whale at Lake Cottage, Lake Worden, where I was told by the proprietor of the house that it was brought there from Block Island by the Reverend. Wheeler who formerly preached on Block Island, and removed to South Kingston.]

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Mr. Joshua Perry Clark, formerly in charge of the Life-Saving Station at Watch Hill, R.I., told me that a Sperm Whale, about 30 feet long, was taken three miles from Stonington, in the fall (probably August or September) of 1894. It was exhibited at Norwich and New London, Connecticut.

# Sibbaldius tectirostris Cope.

## Fin-back Whale.

A Fin-back Whale, seen by many residents of Newport and Jamestown, entered Narragansett Bay, June 2, 1897, and is recorded in the Newport Herald (newspaper) of June 3, 1897, page 7, as follows: "A fisher=man reports that while passing west of Rose Island yesterday morning he saw a good-sized whale passing up the bay."

One was seen in the same part of Narragansett Bay by the passengers ~~of~~ on the ~~Ida~~ March 11 ~~February 23~~, 1899.

In the year 1887, a female calf of this species was hunted in Narragansett Bay, and was finally killed by the soldiers of Fort Adams, at the head of Brenton's Cove Captain who was then in command of the Government tug-boat "Monroe" ~~arose to the surface and~~ informs me that this Whale caught its head between the stern of his vessel and the flukes of its propellor, almost lifting one end of the Steamboat out of as it lay at the South Dock water. As the Whale seemed to be caught fast, the Captain turned on full steam for the purpose

(Sibbaldius lecturostris Cope – Continued.)

of dislodging it, and the swiftly revolving ~~fluke~~ wheel inflicted such severe injuries upon the Whale's head that it rushed upon a shoal ~~and~~ at the head of the cove, where it was stranded — a helpless victim to the men in pursuit. This specimen, a young female = about 30 feet in length, was purchased from the soldiers by Mr. Peter (Huber?), then Post Trader at Fort Adams, and was exhibited in Newport until the town authorities ordered its removal.

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Seamen reported it as "common in schools of 6 to 20 (seldom or never singly), between Block Island and Newport, Rhode Island." Edw.

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Jordan says: "L. 60 ft. coast of E. U. S., the most common large whale in Mass. Bay."

"The Whale killed by soldiers at Brenton's Cove, Fort Adams, R. I., may have been this species, as I have often heard it spoken of as a "Fin-back."

# Sibbaldius tectirostris Cope.

## Fin-back Whale.

"A Whale about 30–32 feet long was rammed by our launch and ran up aground on the little beach back of the Light battery stable." [This occured when Lieutenant Robinson was stationed at Fort Adams, Rhode Island.]

In letter from Lieutenant Wirt Robinson, U.S.A., dated February 10, 1900.

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"Mr. John Kenyon Knowles informed me that a female Finback, over 100 feet in length ~~about as to~~ stranded on the east shore near Narragansett Pier about 1880 or 1882. A cord or two of pine wood and several loads of straw were required to get a fire going to burn it up. This was probably the same Whale of which I have a full account from Superintendent Knowles of the Life-Saving Service."

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Mr. J. K. Knowles also knew of the 60-foot Finback that came ashore on Point Judith in August of 1900, of which Supt. Knowls sent me full particulars

# Sibbaldius tectirostris Cope.

## Fin-back Whale.

"Here is an extract from my diary: 'Thursday. Sept. 5, 1889. In the afternoon I was sitting in my room when I heard several shots down towards the wharf (South Dock) and looking out I saw a crowd collecting so I went down. I found that a very large fish had run in near the wharf and that several people had fired a number of shots into it. It was below the surface when I came, though I could see from the bubbles and blood that it was very large. Finally some one prodded it with a piece of iron pipe and it came to the surface. I said that it was a whale of some kind. It finally moved off slowly from the wharf and one launch tried to run it down, but only ran alongside of it and finally drove it up into shallow water near the stables. I fired a couple of rifle shots into it, and when it stranded the men went out and made lines fast to it and killed it with sabres &c. It was a "fin-back whale" or "sulphur bottom," and was 27 feet long. The whalebone in its mouth was 8 or 10 inches long."

"I give you this extract for what it is worth. I knew nothing of whales and probably those names were given me by some fisherman." [Wirt Robinson, 1st Lieutenant 4th Artillery U.S. Army, in letter dated West Point, New York, May 7, 1900.]

# Sibbaldius tectirostris Cope.

## Hin-back Whale.

Mr. Joshua Perry Clark says that the sword fishermen off Block Island distinguish between common Hin-back and Sulphur-bottom Whales. They are not uncommon, and it is not improbable that more than one species of the genus Sibbaldius occurs off the shores of Rhode Island.

Record of Whales in R.I. — Species Undetermined

With the slender resources at the command of the early colonists, whale hunting was certainly a perilous pursuit, as illustrated by the following incident, printed ~~like~~ "The Newport Historical Magazine, October, 1880. No. 2. — Vol. I. Published by Newport Historical Publishing Co., 128 Thames Street, Newport, R.I."

"Notes and Queries [page] 123"

"Extracts from an Interleaved Almanac, 1759. — 'East Greenwich [R.I.] * * * Nov. 17. This day sailed poor Ebenezer Simons, of Swansey, and off Man Tongue [Montauk] Point, and Long Island, was, about 3 P.M., struck by a whale, which stove their vessel, so that she sank immediately. Out of seven men two was saved. Master and mates and 3 men lost.'"

My great Grandmother's brother, Ebenezer Hathaway, was killed by a whale, April 12, 1790.

The record in the family bible of my moth=
=er's father (Alexander Carswell), reads as follows:—

"Ebenezer Hathaway, Born April 16, 1769.
Killed by a whale April 12, 1790."

Sheet III.

## Records of Whales — Species undetermined.

Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England, Vol. II, 1857. Page 16. (year 1663.)

"And further, for the encouragement of the inhabitants of our sayd Collony of Providence Plantations to sett upon the business of takeing Whales, itt shall be lawfull for them, or any of them, having struck whale, dubertus, or other greate fish, itt or them, to pursue into any parte of that coaste, and into any bay, river, cove, creeke or shoare, belonging thereto, and itt or them, upon the sayd coaste, or in the sayde bay, river, cove, creeke or shoare belonging thereto, to kill and order for the best advantage, without molestation, they making noe wilfull waste or spoyle, any thinge in these presents conteyned or any other matter or thing, to the contrary notwithstanding."

(What was the "dubertus"?)

## Records of Whales — Species undetermined.

" Mr. George H. Burleigh, College St., Providence, R. I., reported to me that, 50 years since, a whale was stranded at Dakonnet. It was 60 feet long and was cut up by the farmers and fishermen. I am supposed to have here [ Museum of Natural History, Roger Williams Park ] two of the vertebrae!" James M. Southwick, in letter dated December 18, 1899,

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" Nos. 7-8-9. Whales In the past 20 years there have been several captures, and several articles have appeared on the subject in the Providence Journal, but I am at present very misty about them. Mr. Matthew Deming, Fish Dealer, Exchange Place, Providence, R. I., will know about some of them, and probably when and where they were exhibited." James M. Southwick, in letter dated Dec. 18, 1899.

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"Small Whales are found outside," Proc. of the Newport Natural History Society, 1884-85, Document 3, May 9, 1885, p. 45.

# Records of Whales — Species undetermined.

The Newport Daily News of Thursday, March 22, 1900, p. 5, gives a reference to the whale that was reported ashore on the Second Beach, near Newport. R. I., under the caption "Horse Rescued From An Quicksand." (Third notice.)

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The Newport Daily News, of Monday, March 19, 1900, page 5, gave the following:

"Yesterday the remains of a whale, about half eaten, came ashore on the east end of Second beach." (First newspaper notice. I did not find the whale.)

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The Newport Herald, of Wednesday, March 21, 1900, p. 8, gave the following:—

"a portion of the carcass of a whale has come ashore on the Second beach at Middletown, giving an unpleasant job to the health authorities."

(Second newspaper notice. I could not locate the Whale.) ("The above 3 newspaper notices all refer to the same supposed occurrence.)

Mr. Lawton informed me that about the year 1850 a large Whale ascended Naragansett Bay west of Aquidneck Island, and was seen and chased above the Stone Bridge, but at last escaped.

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A Right Whale, about 60 feet long, stranded at Celne Point. It had been killed elsewhere, and stripped of its blubber, and floated ashore at that point, whence the health authorities of Newport were obliged to remove the carcase.

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Two whaling ships have been sunk rundown by Whales, according to Mr. Lawton:—

The "Essex" of Nantucket, in 1815.

The "Merlin" of New Bedford about 30 years ago.

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Mr. Lorenzo A. Knowles has the vertebra of a large Whale. I saw it at his home at Lake Cottage, Lake Worden, Washington county, R. I. Mr. K. told me it was brought from Block Island by the Reverend Wheeler.*

Encyc. Brit. Whales.

Supplement. — Whale-fishery (New Bedford) IV, 502

Whale Oils, IV, 576.

Whaling vessels (Ship-building). VI. 293.

Brit. — Whale, cetacean mammal, XXIV. 523; XV. 394; distribution of whales, VII. 280; extermination of, XIX. 126; food of, VI. 664; sense of touch in, XXIII. 479.

Whaleboats, XXIV. 528; XV. 394; XXII. 108.

Whale Fisheries, XXIV. 526.

Whale Oils, XXIV. 529; XVII, 744.

# Whales

In the American Supplement to Encyclopaedia Britannica, Vol. VI, 1889, p. 502, in the account of New Bedford, Massachusetts, it is stated. "At one time over 300 whaling vessels belonged to this port, but the number is now reduced to 80. There are several refineries of sperm and whale oil."

Note. — Quote entire the paragraph on "Sperm and Whale Oils." p. 576 of same volume. Also quote two paragraphs for whaling vessels Vol. V of Amer. Supp. p. 293.

See article on "Whale" Encyc. Brit. XXIV, p. 523.

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Mr. John Kenyon Knowles informed me that "a small Whale" came ashore on the farm of Mr. Charles Church, two miles West of Matunuc, on the south shore of Rhode Island several years ago. Mr. Church had it cut up and attempted to convert it into manure but found the blubber slow to rot. I have entered this under Blackfish, though perhaps it was a Whale. Write Mrs Church and find out.

Mr. Southwick (hardware store man)
saw a whale, about 50 feet in length, stranded
on Ochre Point, Newport, R. I., about 1893.
This whale was captured or killed by Mr.
Church at Tiverton, where the
blubber was removed and reduced, after which
the carcase was set turned adrift and stranded
on Ochre Point, whence it was removed, by
order of the city council, and sunk at sea.
Of course many people saw this whale.
He thought I could find a record of it in
the Newport Mercury. He could not tell
which species it belonged to.
He spoke to me of an old whaler named
Henry ——? in Newport, whom I should interview
about whales.

Whale-1

Rhode Island Colonial Records.

1741-1756. Vol. V, published in 1860.

"General Index." page "5-93." Whales

"Whale fishery, act to encourage, 318, 340."

Page 318

"Proceedings of the General Assembly, held for the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, at Providence the third Monday of March, 1750-51."

"And whereas, the carrying on the whale and cod fishery within this colony, will not only much promote and increase the trade and commerce thereof; but amongst other things, may be very beneficial to merchants and others, trading to Great Britain, by furnishing them with proper remittances for the payment of such goods and merchandize as the inhabitants of this colony, may from time to time, stand in need of from thence; it is therefore conceived, that a proper premium or bounty may be necessary, as an

encouragement for the purpose aforesaid,"
(p. 319) "The bounty allowed on every barrel
of whale oil, was four shillings; on
every pound of whale-bone, one shilling."
Page 338

Proceedings of the General Assembly held
for the Colony of Rhode Island and
Providence Plantations, at South Kings-
-town, the last Wednesday in October,
1751.

Page 339

"[The following Public Laws, passed during
the year 1751, are printed at length in
the volume of public laws, published in
the year 1767, unless repealed previous
to that time.]"

"An Act for promoting the raising flax
and wool, and manufacturing the
same into cloth; and also for
giving a proper and suitable encourage-
=ment for carrying on the whale and
cod fishery; and for these ends, making
and emitting the sum of £25,000 in

[Page 340]

bills of public credit of this colony, and

settling and ascertaining the value thereof.
(March.)"

"An Act for amending, explaining and repealing several paragraphs in an act passed in March, of the present year, for promoting the raising of flax and wool, the encouragement of the whale fishery, etc. etc. (June.)"

An Account of two Voyages

land.

mbergreese - Whale, pp. 104, 105,

on. 1668 the 17 of July there was one of
thrown up on the shore between Winter-harbour
and Cape-porpus [near Boston], about eight miles
from the place where I lived, that was five
and fifty foot long" (p. 104).

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1725. Paul Dudley. An Essay upon the
Natural History of Whales", etc. < Phil. Trans.
Lond., XXXIII, no. 387 "for the Months of March
and April, 1725" (volume dated 1726) pp. 256-269.
[Whales of the New-England Coasts.]

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1782. J. Hector St John [de Crèvecœur]. Letters
from an American Farmer, etc.
Describes whales & whaling of Nantucket, Mass.
11 Species are Enumerated.

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1666. Anon. "A Fruther Relation of the
Whale-fishing about the Bermudas, and on the
Coast of New-England and New-Netherland.
< Philos. Trans. Lond., I, no. 8 [1666], pp. 131-133.
Also reprinted in Philos. Trans., abridged, 1809.

...board. The General History
...land," etc.
...ed on the south side of Long
..., near South Hold, VI, pp. 668, 669, 673.

16. T. Pitkin. A Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States, &c.
The Whale Fishery, pp. 42-47. Mass.

"1822. Mourt, ——. Mourt's Relation. 2 Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc., 2d ser., IX, 1822, pp. 26, 73."
"Cape Cod "a place of good fishing; for we saw daily great whales of the best kind for oil and bone come close aboard our ship, and in fair weather swim and play about us; ...." p. 36. This relates to the first visit of the Puritans to Massachusetts Bay in 1620."

[If any extended notice of whales is attempted Allen should be collated carefully.]

## Alce americanus Jardine.

### Moose.

The half-blood Indians of the Lake Worden region have a common tradition that the Moose inhabited their country before the coming of the Whites. This is also indicated by the Indian names.

# Odocoileus virginianus (Boddaert) americanus (Erxleben).

## Virginian Deer.

The Deer is frequently mentioned in the early colonial records*. The Portsmouth, ~~Rhode Island~~, ~~to~~ in the year 1638, furnish the first notice of the Deer in Rhode Island, which reads: "It is ordered that Mr. Coggeshall and Sargent Hutchinson, and Mr. Willbore, and Mr. Dyre, are appointed for the Venison trade with the Indyans, and that they are not to give them above three half pence a pound in way of trade, and that those truck masters ~~doe~~ doe sell forth the said Venison for two pence a pound; a farthing for each pound being allowed to the Treasury, and the rest to be unto themselves for their attendance thereon." (Pages 62, 63.)

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* Consult "Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England. Printed by order of the Legislature. Transcribed and edited by John Russell Bartlett, Secretary of State. Vol. I. 1636 to 1663. Providence, R. I. A. Crawford Greene and Brother, State Printers. 1856." See especially pp. 62, 81, 84, 85, 107, 113, 116, 125

From the record of the town meeting of the Portsmouth colony, held August 29, 1644, the following is quoted: "It is further ordered, that Ousamequin with ten men shall have leave to kill ten deare upon this [Rhode] Island within the libertie of Portsmouth; and the forementioned deare they shall bring to the towne to Mr. Brenton and Mr. Baulston, and they to view them; and neither Ousamequin nor any of his men shall carry any deere or skins off from the Island, but at the towne of Portsmouth; and to depart from off the Island within five dayes." (Page 81.)

"At a meetinig, Februarry the 4th, 1646."

"It is agreed to concur with Newport in an order that there shall be no shootinge of deere for the space of two monthes; and if any shall shoot, he shall forfeit five pounds; halfe to him that sueth, and the other halfe to the Treasurie. The reason of this order is, that the wolves the more readily come to bayte that they may be catched for the general good of the Island." (Page 84.)

(*Odocoileus americanus* — Continued.)

"It is further ordered that there shall be noe shootinge of deere from the first of May till the first of November; and if any shall shoot a deere within that time he shall forfeit five pounds; one halfe to him that sueth, and the other to the Treasury." (Page 85.)

In the records of the colony of Newport, it is stated that, on the 7th of July, 1640, it was agreed, among other things, between "Mr. Will'm Coddington, Governour, with the rest of y^e^ Assistants, and Miantonomie, Sachem of Narraganset, with y^e^ rest of the Sachems; and agreed upon . . . . . That no Trapp or Engine be sett by them upon the Island, to take or stroye the deare or other cattle thereon." (Page 107.)

"6. It is further ordered, that all Men who shall kill any Deare (except it be upon his own proper Land), shall bring and deliver half the said Deare into the Treasurie, or pay Forty shillings; and further it is ordered, that the Governour and Deputy Governour shall have

(*Odocoileus americanus* - Continued.)

authority to give forth a Warrant to some one deputed to each Towne to Kill some against the Court times for the Countries use, who shall by this ~~W~~arrant have Libertie to Kill wherever he find; Provided, it be not within any man's enclosure, and to be paid by the Treasurer: Provided, also, that no Indian shall be suffered to Kill or destroy at any time or any where." (Page 113.)

The following was reiterated in 1641:

"The Orders and Lawes made at the Generall Courte, held att Newport, the 17th of September, Ano. 1641 . . . . . 22. It is ordered and agreed, that no Englishman or other shall sett any Snapps for deare upon the Island, under paine of forfeiting five pounds, except it be within his own inclosed grounds." (Page 116.)

~~In the year 1642 "It is further ordered, that he that shall Kill~~

~~the~~ A law for the protection of Deer is recorded in the "Proceedings of the Generall Assembly held for the Collony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, at Newport, the 14th of February, 1704-5.*" as follows: "

* Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Provi=dence Plantations, in New England [design]. Printed by order of the General Assembly. Edited by John Russell Bartlett, Secretary of State. Vol. III. 1678 to 1706. Providence: Knowles, Anthony & Co., State Printers. 1858, pp. 519, 520.

"An Act against killing of deer."

"Whereas this Assembly hath been informed that great quantities of deer hath been destroy=ed in this Colleony, out of season, either for skins or flesh, which is a great destruction of the creatures, without profit, and may prove much to the damage of this Colleony for the future, and not only to this Colleony, but to the whole country, if not prevented;"

"Be it therefore enacted by this Assembly and the authority thereof, and it is hereby enacted, That no person or persons within this Colleony, either English or Indians, shall kill either deer or fawn within the bounds of this Colleony, from the 1st of Janu=ary until the ~~1st of~~ last of June; and so successively in said months for every ensu=ing year, shall forfeit for every deer or fawn so killed within said months, the sum of twenty shil [p. 520] lings money, to be

(Advocatus americanus - Continued.)

levied by distraint, as in actions of trespass; the one half to the informer, the other half to the use of the town where said deer or fawn shall be killed. And this Act to stand in full force in the law; any Act or Acts, clause or clauses, in the law to the contrary notwithstanding."

3

Deer

Page 406. Vol. IV Col. Rec.

"Proceedings of the General Assembly, held for the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, at Newport, the third Tuesday of June, 1728."

"An Act for the preservation of deer in the colony." [See public laws, 1730, p. 158]

(Deer)

Rhode Island Colonial Records.
1757–1769. Vol. VI. Published 1861.
"General Index."
Barberry bushes; act for destroying. 509.
Deer, fine for the killing of. 21.
Page 18.

"Proceedings of the General Assembly, held for the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, at Providence, the 1st day in February, 1757."

Page 21. "Whereas, the General Assembly, at a session begun and holden at Newport, within and for the colony aforesaid, on the third Tuesday of June 1728, made and passed "An act for the preservation of deer in this colony," and thereby imposed a fine of £6 upon every person that should be guilty of breaking said act; which fine hath been found insufficient, since the depreciation of the paper currency;—

"Be it therefore enacted by this General Assembly, and by the au-

(over)

(over)

authority thereof it is enacted, that from and after the publication of this act, the fine of all such as shall transgress or violate the law, or act aforesaid, be, and hereby is, augmented to £4, lawful money."

Odocoileus americanus (Erxleben).

Virginia Deer.

Under the caption "Dull in the Senate," the Newport Daily News, of Thursday, February 1, 1900, gives the following on page 5:—

"Senator Kenyon introduced an act for the protection of deer, which created considerable amusement, but it was stated that there are a few deer in Washington county which it is desired to protect. The act, which prohibits the killing of any deer in the state before February 1, 1905, was passed."

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"Of late we have had not a few reports of Deer: Prov. Journal, Nov. 13, 1897. Do. May 1897. (Do. sometime in the Autumn of 1896: Carpenter Farm, Quidnesset Neck.) In Letter from Jas. H. Southwick. Dated Dec. 18, 1899.

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"Walt. Genealogical Dictionary of R. I. (J. O. Austin, author). David Whipple, while hunting Deer, killed one near to Providence, Febr. 2, 1681." James M. Southwick, in letter dated Dec. 30, 1899.

Odocoileus americanus (Erxleben). Virginia Deer.

"A Deer was Killed near Westerly, R.I., in September, 1892." James M. Southwick, in letter dated Dec. 30, 1899.

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"Mr. J. Irving Hill, Chepachet, R.I., reports a Deer on his farm, 26 July, 1899. You may find him a good person to cultivate." James M. Southwick, letter Dec. 30, 1899.

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There is a head of male Deer in the collection of the Newport Natural History Society. No record. Locality unknown.

Odocoileus virginianus (Boddaert).

Virginian Deer.

Mr. Charles Knowles shot a Deer near Perryville, in the town of South Kingston, about the year 1890.

Mr. Lorenzo A. Knowles informs me that two Deer wintered in the town of South Kingston in 1898–'99; also that a good many Deer were known to be in the town of West Greenwich in 1900.

Mr. George Clark stated that three Deer were seen at Shannock, in the town of Richmond, in 1900.

Mr. W. H. Church, a fur dealer of Rockville, Hopkinton township, informed me that Deer were not uncommon at Rockville, Rhode Island.

Mr. Joshua T. Bradley told me that he saw a Deer in the Great Swamp, South Kingston, early in the month of December, 1900.

See Dr. T. S. Palmer's Dept. Agric. pamphlet on Game Laws, which refers to R. I. laws affecting the Deer.

# Sciurus hudsonicus loquax Bangs.
## Southeastern Red Squirrel.

Mr. Philip Peckham, jr., found a few of these Chickarees remaining in a grove of shelbarks at Hanging Rock, Middletown, Rhode Island, in 1899.

"Dunnels, Lousdale, Daggets, Conants, Seekonk and Dummer's Print Works." Saylesville, R. I. Hawk Blake Webster in letter dated March 17, 1900. Period covered, 1867 to 1884.

"I have always known of a few on all sides of Providence. We have them here in the Roger Williams Park." James M. Southwick in letter dated Dec. 18, 1899.

Messrs Southwick and Jeneks, on page 2 of advertising sheet of Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. I, No. 3, offered on sale specimens of the Red Squirrel (Sciurus hudsonius), R. I. Mich. "75." ~~Advertisement repeated in Vol. II, No. 4, page xv, April 1, 1885 and~~ Vol. II, No. 8, page XXXII, August 1, 1885.

Lieutenant Wirt Robinson, U.S.A., under date of February 10, 1900, that he had seen "Red Squirrels at Wickford," a few years ago.

# Sciurus hudsonicus loquax Bangs.

## Southeastern Red Squirrel.

The following incident is related by Mr. James M. Southwick, in Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. I, No. 6, June 1, 1884: "Mr. Wm. Temple reports that while out shooting last fall, he had paused to listen, when out of a hole near the butt of a tree, came a red squirrel. It made directly toward him, and, probably taking him for a stump, ran up his left trou= =sers-leg and coat, then across his shoulders and down the other side to the ground. It was deliberate in its move= =ments and made frequent stops, as is its custom when not alarmed."

## Sciurus hudsonicus loquax Bangs
## Southeastern Red Squirrel.

Abundant in the region around Lake Worden, where they usually found my traps, whether baited with meat, apple, or oatmeal. Twelve specimens were taken near Mink Brook, between Novem=ber 21 and December 24. 1900, as follows:- Nos. 4642, 4652, 4690, 4691, 4692, 4717, 4728, 4741, 4763, 4834, 4842, 4863. Total ~~quite~~ unusually 12.

At this season they were ~~quite~~ silent, only one having been heard and ~~three~~ two ~~seen~~ others seen alive. Their diggings were found in many places, especially amongst the needles covering the ground beneath the pitch pines, the seeds of which furnish them with an important component of their diet. I saw many places where they had dug mushrooms from under leaves and pine needles.

A specimen (No. ) was sent to Critchley's to be mounted.

*Sciurus carolinensis leucotis* (Gapper).

## Northern Gray Squirrel.

Common in deciduous timber around Lake Worden. November 24, 1900, I fired into one of their leaf nests. A Gray Squirrel ran out and was shot; a moment later another and still another tumbled dead from the same nest. These three (Nos. 4644, 4645, and 4646) proved to be an old female and ~~two~~ two female young of the year, then almost as large as their mother. All were in full winter coat. I climbed up to the nest, which was composed of leaves of deciduous trees closely matched above, with the opening below. It was about half a metre in diameter, placed in the fork of a red oak 30 feet above the ground. An adult was seen crossing a swampy woodland upon the ground, December 21, 1900. No others were seen, though nests were frequently fired into or torn from the trees. Much Indian corn was destroyed by them during the past autumn, and many were shot. Tract Sale #, Gray Squirrels are protected in the parks of the Hazard estate, and are numerous and tame.

(over)

One of them was in the habit of visiting a lady in her room and going into her pocket for food & placed there to encourage its familiarity.

Sciurus carolinensis leucotis (Gapper).

Northern Gray Squirrel.

Mr. Philip Peckham, jr., informed me, in March, 1900, that the Gray Squirrel is still occasionally seen in Middletown, R. I.

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"Between Daggets and the [ ] River." Gonsdale, (and) Frank Blake Webster in letter dated March 17, 1900. Period covered, 1867-1884.

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"Plenty; on all sides of Providence, and in Roger Williams' Park." James W. Southwick, in letter dated Dec. 18, 1899.

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The town of "Providence paid threepence each for gray squirrels, and afterwards offered the same price for rats." History of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, &c. By Samuel Greene Arnold, Vol. II, 1701-1790, Third Edition. 1878, page 54.

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Messrs. Southwick and Jenckes, on page 2 of advertising sheet of Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. I, No. 3, offered for sale specimens of the "Gray Squirrel (Sciurus carolinensis). R. I., Wis., Fla. 1.00." Advertisement repeated in Vol. II, No. 4, p. XV, April 1, 1885 and in Vol. II, No. 5, page XXXII, August 1, 1885.

Sciurus carolinensis leucotis (Gapper).

Northern Gray Squirrel.

Mr. James M. Southwick, writing in Ran=
=dom Notes on Natural History, Vol. I, No. 2, February 2, 1884, page 9, writes as follows: "We have frequent opportunities to observe albinistic tendencies in animals as well as birds, and think that with the gray squirrel, Sciurus carolinensis, it is not uncommon. Two specimens have come to our notice within the past three months, both taken within ten miles of Providence. Another has been reported from the vicinity of Greenfield Mass., and yet another near Brooklyn, Conn., while each past year we have had, or have heard of, one or two specimens."

Sciurus carolinensis leucotis (Gapper). Northern Gray Squirrel.

Mr. James M. Southwick's account of this fine species, printed in Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. I, No. 10, October, 1884, page 9, (reprinted in No. 11, p. 5) is as follows: "This species is very common throughout the state. We have chestnuts, hickory nuts, and sweet acorns in plenty, and conditions in general are favorable to its existence. The gray squirrel produces on the average four young to the litter, born about the last of April or first of May, and they would multiply profusely were it not for the persistent war waged upon them by gunners, old and young."

"The nest is frequently placed in some tall tree at the junction of a limb, bulky and looking like a crow's nest, except that few or no sticks are visible, the mass is roofed over and composed of leaves and moss. We have also seen them at the top of slender birch trees, a sort of round bunch, usually of birch leaves, from which, in the autumn, a smart shake will dislodge the occupants. Within ten miles of Providence, much of the old timber grown in very ledgy localities has been cut off, the squirrels remain, and very probably find homes and protection among the rocks. In April, 1877, Mr. G.M. Gray climbed to the nest of a Red-shouldered Hawk, in the woods near Bristol. The nest was old and large, and might have been used for several years. On his approach, away went the hawk, and out from the mass below ran a gray squirrel. There were no young in the squirrel's nest, but three eggs in that of the hawk. The squirrel was started from the same place several times afterward, while the hawk built again about an eighth of a mile distant."

"The young are born blind and without hair, and are frequently taken and reared in captivity. When allowed their freedom they are prone to try their sharp teeth upon furniture and household goods in general. And my experience is, that they are also liable to bite persons, with whom they are not well acquainted, making an unpleasant wound. However, their sleek coat, beautiful tail, large eyes, and agile ways make them general favorites."

"In the woods they move rapidly by a series of jumps, and

Sciurus carolinensis leucotis (Gapper). Northern Gray Squirrel.

frequently make tremendous leaps from tree to tree, or branch to branch, when chasing each other in play or escaping from impending danger."

"Any one who has observed them knows of their habit of lying close to the bark of a tree trunk, always keeping upon the side opposite to the anxious gunner. Patient waiting in such a case will after a time reveal the tip of a nose, or the wind will play treacherously with the bushy appendage. During the summer they are found in all sorts of situations, and having never examined the stomachs, I cannot say what they may eat, but as the nuts // begin to ripen they commence to congregate, and to gnaw off the green chestnut burrs, which they do not // open at the time, but probably wait for time and perhaps the frosts to assist. They do not lay up a winter store, but bury nuts here and there in the ground and are to be found about all winter, frequently tunneling under the snow."

"No specimens of the black variety have ever been reported for Rhode Island, but for several years past pure white ones have been ~~reported for~~ taken, all, so far as can be determined, in the woods of old Warwick."

In Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. II, No. 3, page XI, March 1, 1885, we learn that "three species of albiniatic squirrels," which "were actual residents of the state," were included in the Rhode Island exhibit to the New Orleans Exposition of 1884-'85.

# Tamias striatus

## Chipmunk.

Mr. Philip Peckham, jr., saw a Chipmunk at Mack Rodgers's place, on Rhode Island, a year or two ago.

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"The Chipmunk (Tamias striatus) was found very sparingly [on Aquidneck or Rhode Island] Island," Newport Daily News, October 30, 1888.

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"Doyleville, & Seekonk." Frank Blake Webster in letter dated March 17, 1900. The period covered was from 1867 to 1884.

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"13. Tamias striatus. Few, comparatively, in the Roger Williams Park, but I always found them plentiful in Johnston, R. I. I must acknowledge my ignorance as to the distinctions & subdivisions of the Squirrels at this time." James M. Southwick in letter dated Dec. 18, 1899.

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Messrs. Southwick and Jenks, on page 2 of advertising sheet of Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. I, No. 3, February 2, 1884, offered on sale specimens of the "Chipmunk, or striped Squirrel (Tamias striatus) of R. I., Mich. .60 to .75." Reprinted Vol. II, No. 4, p. XV, April 1, 1885 and

Sheet II.

Tamias striatus

Vol. II, No. 8, page XXXII, August 1, 1885. Chipmunk.

Mr. James M. Southwick's "Rodentia of Rhode Island, published in Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. II, No. 2, February 1, 1885, pages 12 and 13, gives an interesting account of this beautiful Squirrel in Rhode Island, where it is said to be "common throughout the state."

Lieutenant Wirt Robinson, U.S.A. wrote me February 10, 1900, that, a few years ago, he "[I] have seen a Chipmunk north of the town [of Newport]."

# Tamias striatus lysteri (Richardson).

## Northeastern Chipmunk.

An abundant inhabitant of the woods and stone walls around Lake Worden. Its habit of digging up newly-planted corn does not predispose its favorable consideration from the farmers. All had entered their burrows for a winter's sleep before my arrival, November 21, and not one was seen by any one, so far as I was able to ascertain, during the month spent by me in collecting mammals at Lake Worde. In New York and Ohio it sometimes emerges from its hibernaculum during winter, and I have shot them on the snow in both states. In Rhode Island it has the reputation of being troublesome in granaries, when contiguous to its haunts.

Arctomys monax (Linnæus).

Woodchuck.

"Conant Thread Co., Saylesville, Lonsdale, Daggets, Pawtucket, Seekonk," Hank Blake Webster, in letter dated March 17, 1900.
Period covered, 1867 to 1884.

"I have known them in Johnston, Cranston, Smithfield, Seekonk, About 10 years since, one came into the center of this city and foraged in a greenhouse on Franklin Street." James M. Southwick, in letter dated Dec. 18, 1899.

Late in April, 1899, I saw a Woodchuck from the train in Western Rhode Island.

Messrs. Southwick and Jenckes, on page 2 of advertising sheet of Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. I, No. 3, offered on sale specimens of the ~~"Flying Squirrel (Pteromys volucella), R. I. .75 to 1.00."~~

"Woodchuck (Arctomys monax), R. I., Ct. 2.00 to 2.50." Repeated in Vol. II, No. 4, page XV, April 1, 1885 and Vol. II, No. 8, page XXXII, August 1, 1885.

Arctomys monax (Linnaeus). Woodchuck.

Mr. James M. Southwick's account of the Woodchuck, in Rodentia of Rhode Island, published in September, 1884, in Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. I, ~~18~~ No. 9, is as follows: "The Woodchuck, or Ground-Hog: Arctomys monax. (Arctomys) a northern mouse (monax) alone. Three species of Arctomys are found in North America, but monax is the only one inhabiting Rhode Island, and of these we have plenty of representatives scattered all over the state, and in some towns in the southern part a bounty on their heads is offered, which is not altogether easy to obtain, for the animal is very wary, and ~~with~~ when feeding or moving about the fields in the day time, is continually standing up and turning his head about on the lookout for danger, and ready at a sound to start for his hole. He is most likely to be met abroad in early morning or toward the dusk of evening, and does most of his feeding at night, when he will accomplish much damage among the farmers' cabbage, beans, and turnips, or in the clover-field. He is fond of sunning himself, lying on the dirt at the mouth of the hole. Though generally so shy (as among other animals) all caution seems sometimes forgotten, and Mr. N. W. Thatcher tells me that twice he has walked close up to one thus taking a sun-bath. Sometimes there are two holes near together, and in such case the dirt is usually heaped up at one of them which will be quite oblique, while the other, more nearly perpendicular, will be smooth and clean, which indicates somewhat that the holes are connected and the clean one wrought out from below, the dirt being carried out of the other. About the beginning of November he disappears, and hibernates until the first warm days of spring. "His general habitat is from the Carolinas northward to Hudson's Bay, abd westward from the Atlantic coast to Western Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota. There is the greatest variation of color, the extremes being white and brownish black, or very dark brown. I have never heard of either of these being taken in Rhode Island (but of both in Massachusetts), or in fact of any coloring different from the average animal, which may be described as measuring from tip to tip, twenty inches; tail, which is round and small near the

Arctomys monax (Linnaeus). WoodchucK.

body, 6 inches; the ears, nearly round, gray and brown; head a ~~mixture~~ mixed brown and black, chin gray, cheeks and throat yellow white; under parts yellow brown or red brown, with shading of dark gray or black; color above mixed black, white and yellow brown; tail mixed or darker brown; the feet, armed with stout claws, are black above and below; the hairs are rather coarse, and nearly all are dark gray at the base."

Arctomys monax (Linnaeus).

Woodchuck; Groundhog.

A common animal about Lake Worden. South Kingston township pays a bounty of ~~15~~ fifteen cents apiece for the destruction of woodchucks. Mr. Lorenzo A. Knowles, who is 62 years of age informed me that ~~this~~ the county law on woodchucks has continued in force since he can remember.

## Sciuropterus volans (Linnaeus).

### Southern Flying Squirrel.

"Daggets," R. I. Frank Blake Webster in letter dated March 17, 1900. Period covered from 1867 to 1884.

"Found in and near this Roger Williams Park, and otherwise as per Random Notes, etc. I think now, that we have considerable differences in size and color, perhaps two species; but there is but one specimen in the museum here, and I have never found time to work them up." "James M. Southwick, in letter dated Dec. 18, 1899.

Messrs. Southwick and Jeneks, on page 2 of advertising sheet of Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. I, No. 3, offered on sale specimens of the "Flying Squirrel (Pteromys volucella), R. I. .75 to 1.00." Repeated Vol. II, No. 4, page XV, April 1, 1885 and in Vol. II, No. 8, page XXXII, August 1, 1885

"The Rodentia of Rhode Island," published in Random Notes on Natural History, ~~Vol.~~ contains an article by Mr. James M. Southwick (Vol. II, No. 5, May 1, 1885, p. 35) which should be quoted in toto except contained quotations. Rhode Island localities are: Cranston, Johnston, West Greenwich and Bristol. Speaks of an albino sent to New Orleans Exposition. Remarks that Sciuropterus sabrinus aviaticus does not occur in R. I.

# Sciuropterus volans (Linnæus).

## Southern Flying Squirrel.

The following occurrence is chronicled by Mr. James M. Sauthier, in Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. I, No 6, June 1, 1884, page 5: "Mr. G. M. Gray was out during the latter part of April with a dark-lantern, catching moths, when he received a violent blow in the face, the missile falling to the ground, but immediately began ascending his pants, for it was a flying-squirrel. It soon discovered its mistake and sprang on to a tree near by."

Sciuropterus volans (Linnaeus).

Southern Flying Squirrel.

While it is well known in South Kingston, the Flying Squirrel is considered to be uncommon. I saw none of them. Mr. Edward Wright told me that when chopping ~~on~~ in a swamp ~~beside~~ near Lake Worden, a white cedar tree was felled which contained what appeared like an old Red Squirrel's nest. In striking the nest out with an ax, after the tree had fallen, a Flying Squirrel was found and captured.

Mr. Joshua T. Bradley, when hunting Gray Squirrels, fired into a leaf nest that looked like a Gray Squirrel's nest, and then climbed up to it and found ~~a~~ ~~dead~~ that he had killed a Flying Squirrel.

Mr. Carder H. Whaley has killed four or five Flying Squirrels at Matunuck, South Kingston, R. I.

# Erethizon dorsatus (Linnaeus).

## Canadian Porcupine.

Although the Porcupine has been taken in Northern Rhode Island during the present century, it is doubtful whether it ever occurred in Washington County, where I was unable to hear of its former occurrence from any of the old inhabitants although inquiries were made of those who would be most likely to know about it.

Castor canadensis Kuhl.

American Beaver.

"R. I. Register. Arnold Edr - 1891.
Has some report about Beavers."
James M. Coulthwick, in letter dated Dec. 30, 1899.

# Castor canadensis Kuhl.

## American Beaver.

Beaver River, in Exeter and Richmond townships, Washington County, R. I., was named for this animal.

# Mus rattus Linnaeus.

## Black Rat.

Mr. Lorenzo A. Knowles informed me that "Blue" Rats were very abun=dant at their farm in South Kingston, from 1845 to 1875, during which period it was, according to him, the common Rat of the farms of Southern Rhode Island. Twenty of them were killed in a half barrel at one time, in South Kingston: In 1845, Mr. Knowles's father killed about 20 of them in a house at Lonsdale, Rhode Island.

*Mus musculus Linnæus.*

*House Mouse.*

As troublesome as usual, in houses, stables and granaries of South. Kingston. Several were caught in traps set beside walls and rail-fences in fields and meadows during November and December, 1900. Specimens collected at Lake Worden R. I.: Nos. 4621, 4694, 4707, 4740, 4818, 4819, 4820, 4821, Total, 8.

# Mus musculus Linnæus.

## House Mouse.

"common all about [Pawtucket, R.I.]."
Frank Blake Webster in letter dated
March 17, 1900. Period, 1867–1884.

"Plenty in Providence, R.I. I have never studied them at all." James M. Southwick, in letter dated Dec. 18, 1899.

Common at Ft. Adams, R. I. Eaton.

"Common," [at Fort Adams, R.I.]." Lieutenant Wirt Robinson in letter dated ~~Dec.~~ Febr. 10, 1900
February 10, 1900

# Mus decumanus Pallas.

## House Rat.

"Common all about [Pawtucket, R. I.]."
Period from 1867 to 1884.
Frank Blake Webster in letter dated
March 17, 1900. "Wharf Rats. These were much
larger than the common ones, and were found on the riverbanks.
I always thought they were brought there by the shipping." F. B. Webster.

"Plenty in Providence, R. I. I have never
studied them at all." James M.
Southwick, in letter dated Dec. 18, 1899.

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In the "History of the State of Rhode
Island and Providence Plantations," etc.,
by Samuel Greene Arnold, Vol. II, 1701-1790.
Third edition,
published in 1878, page 54, we read that
the town of "Providence paid three pence each
for gray squirrels, and afterwards offered
the same price for rats." The species of
Rat that overran Providence between the
years 1701 and 1790 was perhaps Mus rattus,
the Black Rat, which seems to have preceded
Mus decumanus.

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At Newport, called "Wharf Rat". Numerous, large,
and bold. Edw.

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"Common, [at Fort Adams, R. I.]." Lieutenant
Wirt Robinson, in letter dated Febr. 10, 1900.

Mus

House Rat.

in beach banks

Found everywhere, as well as in buildings, in Washington County, Rhode Island. None were trapped away from houses in the Lake Worden region. Lake Cottage was furnished with one family of House Rats; and Mr. Knowles informed me that they usually came in family parties, with intervals of absence. One specimen was taken in the cellar of Lake Cottage (No. 4704), where the rest of a litter were subsequently trapped.

Messrs. Sayer Brothers, grocers of Newport, informed me that Rats annually destroy property to the value of hundreds of dollars in their store, where 74 were taken in traps during the winter of 1899–1900, besides many others killed of which no record was kept. Four House Cats and a Ferret were also kept busy.

This animal burrows enormously in the beach banks undermining the turf and ~~eroding~~ changing the shore-line by erosion.

Peromyscus leucopus novaboracensis (Fischer).
Northeastern White-footed Mouse; Deer Mouse.

"I used to see nests, at Daggets, Rhode Island, that we supposed ~~to be mice~~ nests were mice nests. I have killed the mice. I think ~~that~~ that they were in the Swamp where I got the Hares." Frank Blake Webster in letter dated March 17, 1900. The period covered by Mr. Webster's observations was from 1867-1884.

In a letter dated Dec. 18, 1899, Mr. James M. Southwell reports specimens "from Deerlook, Bristol, Johnston, Cranston, and Warwick.

Mr. Isaac Clark never heard of a Weasel, Skunk, or Raccoon on Conanicut Island, but described Peromyscus leucopus novaboracensis under the name of "Buck Mouse," (by which name it is also known on Aquidneck Island). He said they had always been more or less common on the island. Exam. We trapped several Specimens there.

Purser Liffits and Captain of the ferryboat "Beaver Tail" had each taken "Deer Mice" on Conanicut Island.

Messrs. Southwick and Jenks, on page 2 of advertisement sheet of Random Notes in Natural History, Vol. I, No. 3, February 2, 1884, offered on sale specimens of the "White-footed Meadow Mouse (Hesperomys leuco=pus Rich. Rep. 3. p. 75." Adv. repeated Vol. II, No. 4, p. XV, April 1, 1885, and in Vol. II, No. 8, page XXII, August 1, 1885.

## Peromyscus leucopus novboracensis (Fischer).

### Northeastern White-footed Mouse; Buck Mouse.

An excellent account of this animal in Rhode Island is contributed to Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. II, No. 8, August 1, 1885, page 60, by Mr. James M. Southwick, constituting the seventh article on "The Rodents of Rhode Island." The author had "ten specimen skins," and states that he has "found this species abundant in the central and eastern part of the state, and as it seems to adapt itself to almost any sort of field or woodland, it is probably plenty everywhere." Localities:

Rockland, R. I.

An Great Neck, Lake Worden, R. I., remains of holly berries, which had been seeded, were found sometimes on the ground around the trunks of holly trees. This was probably the work of Buck Mice. ^ the amount of nearly half a peck

# Peromyscus leucopus noveboracensis (Fischer).

## Buck Mouse.

Very abundant about Lake Worden. Found in all situations except on a low treeless island in the lake, swarming with Meadow-mice, but on which no Buck Mice were discovered. Some were taken in wat cranberry-bogs on the pond shores, others in deep woods; in cedar swamps, in fences on cultivated lands, and in houses and outbuildings. A soft nest of moss, bark and soft flora was found in a hollow white birch tree. Many nests were placed on old birdnests in ~~trees~~ thickets. Numerous nests were found in hollow

Specimens collected at Lake Worden, R. I.:
Nos. 4624, to 4630, inclusive, 4635 to 4637, 4641, 4649 to 4651, 4655, 4656, 4661, ~~4667~~, 4667, 4671 to 4674, 4680 to 4684, 4686, 4687, 4695 to 4698, 4710, 4711, 4720 to 4724, 4731 to 4734, 4736, 4737, 4742 to 4748, 4760 to 4762, 4771 to 4785, 4793 to 4797, 4813 to 4817, 4823 to 4828, 4843 to 4845, 4854, 4855, 4859, 4860, 4873 to 4877, 4888, 4889.
Total, ~~111~~ 101.

The skin of adults becomes prime early in Dec= =ember. Only one or two in all gray coat seen late in Nov.

Mr. J. Irving Hill sent me a specimen (No. 4668) from Chepachet, R. I., November , 1900.

See register, page 89.

# Peromyscus

## Block Island Deer Mouse.

Mr. Outram Bangs writes as follows:

"240 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. Feb. 15, 1900."

"Dear Dr. Means: × × × When on Block Island last summer I caught but two species of small native mammals: Microtus & Peromyscus; both these seem to be island forms, though I have not thoroughly compared them yet. For many years I have been working — a little at a time — on the mammals of our larger New Eng. islands, and last summer made quite a long trip, collecting them × × × I have had so many odds and ends lately to clear up that I have done but little work on these things. × × ×

"Sincerely Yours

"Outram Bangs."

Evotomys gapperi gapperi (Vigors).

Common Red-backed Mouse.

"Mr. Armstrong has one specimen from Scituate, and I think Mr. G. S. Miller, jr. (sic)." James M. Southwick, in in letter dated Dec. 18, 1898.

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See Mr. Southwick's papers in Random Notes on Natural History.

## Evotomys gapperi (Vigors).
## Common Red-backed Mouse.

Specimens collected at Lake Worden: Nos. 4620, 4631, 4639, 4640, 4648, 4654, 4657, 4735, 4749, 4756, 4767, 4768, 4769, 4791, 4792, 4810, 4835, 4836, 4841, 4856, 4857, 4870, 4871, 4872, Total 24. Local name in southern Rhode Island, "Buck Mouse."

One was trapped in a stone fence, some under logs, and more in hollows under the roots of trees in cedar swamps. None were taken from cranberry-bogs on the lake shore where Microtus, Peromyscus and Sorex were found. The skins were not prime until about December 10.

# Microtus pennsylvanicus (Ord.).

## Common Meadow Mouse.

"Common in Providence and Cranston, near Roger Williams Park."

"About 14 years since, while at Dyers Island, Narragansett Bay, at the time when Terns were laying freely (June?), we found them running about, say 11 a.m., in a very excited way, and some six or eight specimens were secured by stepping on them." James M. Southwick, in letter dated Dec. 18, 1899.

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Numerous at Mt. Adams, R. I. Often seen in daytime. Many specimens trapped in autumn and winter. 1899.
This is Arvicola borealis Le Conte. Edw.

---

Captain of the ferryboat Beaver Tail
had taken this mouse on Conanicut Island. Ellw.

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Messrs. Southwick and Jenks, on page 2 of advertising sheet of Random Notes, Vol. I, No. 3, February 2, 1884, offered on sale specimens of the "Meadow Mouse (Arvicola riparia), R. I. 1.00." Advertisement repeated Vol. II, No. 4, page XV, April 1, 1885, and in Vol. II, No. 8, page XXXII, August 1, 1885.

## Microtus pennsylvanicus (Ord).
## Common Meadow Mouse.

"Meadow Mice swarmed in certain localities, especially down the little brook that runs through the present polo grounds. x x x The upper part of the creek that runs into the ocean at Goose Neck, farther north along the ocean drive, swarms with Muskrats and doubtless with Meadow Mice." Lieutenant Wirt Robinson, in letter dated February 10, 1900.

Adults become prime about December 15.

# Microtus pennsylvanicus (Ord).

## Common Meadow-mouse.

Specimens collected at Lake Worden: Nos. 4623, 4632, 4633, 4634, 4662, 4666, 4677, 4678, 4679, 4688, 4689, 4699, 4700, 4701, 4702, 4703, 4708, 4709, 4718, 4719, 4729, 4730, 4758, 4759, 4770, 4811, 4812, 4846, 4847, 4858, 4864, 4865, 4866, 4867. Total, 34. Local name in South Kingston, "~~Ground~~ Meadow Mole."

Meadow-mice fairly swarmed on a low, treeless island in the middle of Lake Worden, where no other mammals were taken. They were abundant in stumpy fields, cedar swamps and along the pond shores amongst the grass, cranberry vines, pitcher plants and other vegetation. In November some small mammal, probably this species, gathered immense quantities of cranberries in small heaps and seeded them leaving the fleshy part. In December they began gnawing the bark from the sweet bay bushes.

Largely diurnal; often seen in daytime; seen basking in sunshine on piles of hay, at midday.

## Microtus

### Block Island Meadow Mouse.

Mr. Outram Bangs writes as follows:

"240 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Feb. 15, 1900. Dear Dr. Means:

* * * When on Block Island last summer I caught but two species of small native mammals: Microtus & Peromyscus; both these seem to be island forms, though I have not thoroughly compared them yet. × ××

"Sincerely yours

"Outram Bangs."

*Microtus pinetorum scalopoides* (Audubon and Bachman). Northern Pine Mouse.

*Arvicola pinetorum* Audubon and Bachman, Quad. of North America, II, 1851, pp. 216-219. "It is found in Connecticut, is quite abundant on the farms in Rhode-Island, and in the immediate vicinity of New-York." [p. 219.]

Sheet IV.

# Fiber Zibethicus (Linnaeus).

## Muskrat.

The 3d? of Mr. James M. Southwick's valuable papers on the Rodentia of Rhode Island", in Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. II, No. 6, June 1, 1885, Pp. 42, 43, gives an excellent account of the Muskrat in Rhode Island. It is said to be "found everywhere" in the state. Localities mentioned: Providence, Lincoln, East Providence, Cranston (albinistic specimen).

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"Meadow Mice swarmed in certain localities, especially down the little brook that runs thorough the present polo grounds. Just where this brook reaches the ocean drive, Musk Rats lived in numbers, and Peckham killed two minks near there. The upper part of the creek that runs into the ocean at Goose Neck, farther north along the ocean drive, swarms with Muskrats + + + Muskrats are also in both Lily Pond and Almy's pond. You can see their houses along the ocean drive."
Lieutenant Wirt Robinson in letter dated Feb. 10, 1900.

# Fiber Zibethicus (Linnæus).
## Muskrat.

In digging out the burrows of Muskrats at Middletown, Rhode Island island, Mr. Philip Peckham, jr. once obtained sixteen Muskrats from a single burrow.

"The Musk Rat (Fiber Zibethicus) [was found] abundantly [on Aquidneck Island, Rhode Island]." A. O'D. Taylor in a paper entitled "Some of the Small Wild Mammals of Aquidneck Island," noticed in the Newport Daily News, October 30, 1888.

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"Muskrats were common. You will see where I have marked them on sketch-map." Frank Blake Webster in letter dated March 17, 1900.
Period covered, 1867 to 1884.

"Plentiful throughout Rhode Island. I have seen some queer partial albinos, one of which is, I think, in Brown University." James M. Donthwick in letter dated Dec. 18, 1899.

One found dead at Easton's Pond, Newport, R. I., April 27, 1899. Size apparently very large, like specimen collected years ago on Long Island, N.Y., by Theodore Roosevelt.

# Fiber Zibethicus (Linnaeus).

## Muskrat.

"Mr. Isaac Clark of Jamestown who gave me 3 flat skins of Muskrats trapped on Conanicut Island, says that about 200 are annually trapped there." Ellen.

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Purser Tefft and Captain of the ferryboat "Beaver Tail had each taken Muskrats on Con=
=anicut Island.

On November 29, 1899, Mr. Isaac Clark lay concealed watching a Muskrat that he was trying to shoot. Intent on killing the Muskrat, that had given trouble by injuring a dam, Mr. Clark was surprised to see the annual sud=
=denly dive. Looking up, the cause was discovered — a Great Horned Owl (Bubo virginianus) was flying overhead, also intent on capturing the Muskrat.

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A "partially Albino Muskrat" is mentioned as one of the stuffed mammals, "actual residents of the state," exhibited by Rhode Island at the New Orleans Cotton Centennial Exposition, in 1884. See Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. II, No. 3, page XI, March 1, 1885.

# Fiber zibethicus (Linnæus).

## Muskrat.

Mr. James M. Douthwick, in ~~the~~ Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. I, No. 2, p. 9, February 2, 1884, writes as follows: "Nov. 13, 1883, we received a muskrat, Fiber zibethicus, mottled all over, above and below, with silvery-white in large patches, the tail half brown, half white. Three of the legs and paws white (the other was lost in the trap), all the brown color ~~of~~ on the breast and belly very light, and the eyes hazel. This specimen was taken in Cranston two days before we received it, and is now in the Museum of Brown University. Another, still more nearly white, is reported as taken at the same time, but being in some way damaged, it was thrown away as useless."

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Messrs. Douthwick and Jenks, on page 2 of advertising sheet of Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. I, No. 3, February 2, 1884, offered on sale specimens of the "Muskrat (Fiber zibethicus), R. I., Wis. 1.50". Advertisement repeated in Vol. II, No. 4, page XV, April 1, 1885 and in Vol. II, No. 8, page XXXII, August 1, 1885.

# Fiber zibethicus (Linnaeus).

## Muskrat.

Specimens collected at Lake Worden: Nos. 4663, 4712, 4713, 4837, Total, 4. There were numerous Muskrat houses standing in shallow waters near the shores of Lake Worden; and their burrows and deposits of green herbage were noticed on the banks and under the roots of old trees on Mink Brook. Mr. Joshua T. Bradley shot two in a small pond on his farm, December 8, 1900 (Nos. 4712-13).

Mr. Carder H. Whaley, who systematically hunts Mink with hounds and has dug many of them out of their burrows (they do not excavate for themselves but occupy burrows dug by Woodchucks, Skunks, etc.), believes that Muskrats and fish constitute the bulk of the food of the Mink, which must rank as one of the worst enemies of the Muskrat.

In winter, 1897, Mr. Carder H. Whaley saw a white Muskrat on Point Judith, which was afterwards trapped by a son of Mr. John Champlin at Point Judith in December, 1900. When hunting with hounds Mr. Carder H. Whaley dug out a Mink and found three dead Muskrats in the same burrow. One had been nearly all eaten by the Mink, but the others made good skins.

Zapus hudsonicus (Zimmermann).

Meadow-Jumping-mouse.

Mr. John Kenyon Knowles, ~~shot~~ shovelled a jumping-mouse from a sandbank, in 1898, in South Kingston ~~a few years ago~~. He wrote it was about three feet from the top, and the occupant dormant.

Mr. Lorenzo A. Knowles had sometimes seen them on the shores of ~~a~~ Lake Worden, Local name in southern Rhode Island, "Jumping Mouse."

Zapus hudsonius (Zimmermann).

Meadow Jumping-mouse.

"The museum Mice two from Bristol, R.I. I know of one, near Roger Williams Park (Mr. Keith). James M. Southwick, in letter dated Dec. 18, 1899.

Messrs. Southwick and Jenckes, on page 2 of advertising sheet of Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. I, No. 3, February 2, 1884, offered on sale specimens of the "Jumping Mouse (Jaculus hudsonius), R. I. 1.25." This advertisement was repeated in Vol. II, No. 4, page XV, April 1, 1885, and Vol. II, No. 8, page XXXII, August 1, 1885.

# Lepus floridanus transitionalis (Bangs).

## Northeastern Cottontail.

Specimens collected at Lake Worden, R. I.: Nos. 4643, 4716, 4725, 4764, 4798, 4799, 4800, 4801, 4802, 4803, 4804, 4805, 4806, 4807, 4853, 4886, 4887, 4891; also Nos. 158 and 159, collection of Louis di Zerega Means (see records in Register, p. 164). Total, 20.

Mr. Seneca Sprague and a companion, from Newport, hunting with a brace of beagles along the Annaquatucket River, in the town of North Kingston, Washington County, R. I., killed in three days (November 19 to 21, 1900) 42 Cottontails and two Varying Hares, which I saw at Wickford Junction.

Abundant in Washington County, R. I. I found them everywhere, in winter, even in dense cedar swamps. During the past few years their numbers have been greatly reduced by hunting them with Ferrets, although the practice is illegal and offenders sometimes punished.

# Lepus floridanus transitionalis Bangs.

## Northeastern Cottontail.

Mr. Philip Peckham, jr., informs me that there are still some of these Rabbits in Middletown, R.I. A year or two ago six were killed near Hanging Rock in a single day.

"Daylesville, Conants, Lonsdale, Central Falls, Daggets, Seekonk, and Dunnel's Print Works," Mr. Frank Blake Webster, in letter dated March 17, 1900. Period referred to 1867–1884.

"Georgiaville, Johnston, Ceranston, Roger Williams Park, and Smithfield, R. I." Mr. James M. Southwick in letter dated Dec. 18, 1899.

Captain of the ferryboat "Beaver Tail" informed me that he has taken Mink, Muskrat, Deer Mouse, Meadow Mouse, and Cottontails on Conanicut Island.

A Mr. Gardner (passenger on ferryboat) told me, at same time, that he had taken two Rabbits on Conanicut Island, November 27, 1899. Several other persons said that Rabbits are quite numerous on the island. E.H.F.

Sheet II.

Lepus floridanus transitionalis Bangs
Northeastern Cottontail.

In an article on The Rodentia of Rhode Island, by Mr. James M. Southwick, published in July, 1884, in the magazine entitled Random Notes on Natural History, we are told that "the Wood Rabbit, Gray Rabbit or Molly Cotton-tail, Lepus sylvaticus Bach, is well distributed through the state, and is plentiful in some sections." Mr. Southwick also supposes that this Rabbit sometimes digs burrows for itself in the earth , as well as occupying those abandoned by other animals.

# Lepus americanus virginianus (Harlan).
## Southern Varying Hare.

"White or Northern Hare. Between Daggets and the [SeeKonk?] River. I also used to go for them [in the years immediately following 1867] in the SeeKonk, but it may have been across the line in Massachusetts. The White hares were not common at Daggetts section, and after a while, I gave up going there. They may have been

Frank Blake Webster in letter dated March 17, 1900. Period covered 1867 to 1884.

"From Scituate, Kingston Swamp, N. Kingston, Exeter. We have two skins in the Museum of Natural History, Roger Williams Park, Rhode Island." James M. Southwick, in letter dated Dec. 18, 1899

In his account of the The Rodentia of Rhode Island, Mr. James M. Southwick, in the Magazine entitled Random Notes on Natural History, Vol.I, No. 7, July, 1884, page 4, gives the following account of this Hare in Rhode Island:--

"The largest representative in Rhode Island of this order is the American or Varying hare, Lepus Americanus var. Virginianus. This species has a habit of keeping very close to cover, and its resort is thick swamps, among cedars and tangled briers, where it makes a nest or form, of grass, in which it sits. It is not very plentiful with us, and we have never met with it, but it occurs in the ~~swamps~~ swamp in South Kingstown, and several energetic hunters in the northern part of the state report it. The creature averages about twenty inches in length, and the summer pellage is generally a cinnamon brown mixed with black, chin throat, and under parts white, breast and front of neck yellow-brown, the brown hairs have broad tips of black, the short tail sooty brown

Lepus americanus virginianus (Harlan). Southern Varying Hare.

above, and gray white below. In winter it changes with some variations, to nearly pure white, retaining generally a narrow band of black on the tips of the ears."

# Lepus americanus virginianus (Harlan).

## Southern Varying Hare.

Specimens collected in Rhode Island:
Nos. 4619, 4750, 4751, 4752, 4753, 4754, 4755, 4848, 4849, 4850, 4851, 4852, Total, 12.

Mr. Seneca Sprague and a companion, from Newport, hunting with beagle dogs in a cedar swamp on the Annaquatucket River, near Wickford Junction, R. I., killed two, November 21, 1900. One of them (No. 4619) was presented to me by Mr. Sprague and is now in the Natural History Museum at Roger Williams Park, in Providence. I subsequently procured eleven other specimens in Washington County, Rhode Island. One came from Rockville in the town of Hopkinton, one from the Great Swamp, in South Kingston, four from the Indian Cedar Swamp, town of Charlestown, and five from Goulds Neck Swamp in the same township.

In the swamps that are inhabited by this Hare plain paths are made by them for they cut out and clear away all the brushwood in them with their powerful teeth. I noticed green sticks as thick, as my finger which they had cut off as smoothly as if with a knife.

## Lepus americanus virginianus (Harlan).

### Southern Varying Hare.

Persons living in southern Rhode Island consider the Varying Hare to be rapidly becoming scared, although there are probably some of them in nearly every large swamp or wilderness in the South County. Mr. Lorenzo A. Knowles and his son, state that in South Kingston the species has rapidly ~~deceased~~ decreased during the ten years from 1890 to 1900. ~~in South Kingston~~ A good many remain in the Great Swamp; but I saw no tracks of them, after light snowstorms, in the lesser swamps on the east side of Lake Worden. The wagon-road across the Great Swamp was formerly a favorite stand for hunting them with dogs and guns; but now they are seldom found near the road. Great numbers of them were formerly taken in snares, by the Indians of Lake Worden. A set Four that I procured from Indian Cedar Swamp were caught by a boy in horse-hair snares; the others were shot. During the rutting season, the males make long journeys over the country; and when pursued by hounds dogs they often sometimes run straight away ~~like Hares~~ for miles. Flesh is poor food.

Felis oregonensis hippolestes (Merriam).

Northeastern Panther.

The mother of Mr. Lorenzo A. Knowles knew of the killing of a Panther in South Kingston about 1830 to 1840.

Felis oregonensis hippolestes (Merriam).

Northeastern Panther

"I think that John Hague had a specimen that was taken in the State. Hague was an old Providence Taxidermist. Mr. James M. Southwick, of Providence, could help you to look up the history of this specimen, I think." Frank Blake Webster in letter dated March 17, 1900. The period covered by Mr. Webster's observations was from 1867 to 1884.

"Panther. One mounted at Providence Franklin Society. I will send data later." James M. Southwick, in letter dated Dec. 18, 1899.

Felis concolor Audubon and Bachman, Quad. of North America, II, 1851, pp. 305-313.

"It was formerly found in all the Northern and Eastern States [p. 312]"

# Urocyon cinereoargenteus (Schreber).

## Gray Fox.

No. 4890. Skull of a Gray Fox mounted by Mr. J. William Critchley of 354 Westminster St. Providence, R. I. Killed at Clyde, R. I. (towards Phoenix and River Point), November 7, 1900.

Mr. Critchley kindly substituted another skull in mounting this specimen, and gave me that of the Gray Fox killed at Clyde, R. I., in its stead. He informed me that he usually mounts 2 or 3 Gray Foxes a year from Rhode Is.

Mr. Lorenzo A. Knowles, who has spent a long lifetime on Lake Worden, R. I., informed me that he has known of occasional Gray Foxes in that section for many years, although it has always been uncommon. About 20 years ago (1880?), Mr. Aldridge Tucker killed a Gray Fox in South Kingston. A litter of them was killed about Hill Pond in 1894. Mr. Joshua T. Bradley told me that ~~#~~ seven ~~Gray Foxes~~ were killed during the autumn and winter of 1893-'94, in Washington County, R. I. On making farther inquiring about the matter, I received the following

(See Sheet -)

# Urocyon cinereoargenteus (Schreber).

## Gray Fox.

information from Mr. Carder H. Whaley:
1. Henry Webster killed one in Charleston Township, in the spring, about the year 1893.
2. Carder H. Whaley killed one about Thanksgiving following.
3. George Phillips killed a female the day after Whaley's was killed, at Goat Point.
4. Attwell Tucker killed one in the same place that Webster's was killed, a few days after Phillips killed his.
5. Shortly after this Charles Tucker killed one.

Two or three more were killed a year or two after that, and none have been seen since.

Mrs. W. H. Church told me that Gray Foxes are occasionally killed about Rockville, in Hopkinton.

# Canis occidentalis (Richardson).

## Timber Wolf.

"Geneological Dictionary of R.I. (J. O. Austin, author). Johnathan Whipple, in October 1680, killed one neat foe from Providence."

"David Whipple, while hunting deer, killed one near to Providence, February 2. 1681, and Benj. Whipple killed another, April 1683."
James M. Southwick in letter dated Dec. 30, 1879.

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On page 54 of the third edition of Samuel Greene Arnold's "History of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Vol. II (1701–1790)," published in 1878, we read: "Wolves were so numerous that the old bounty of one pound a head was raised to thirty shillings. Two years later, October, 1717, this bounty was raised to £5, 'the wolves yet abounding to the unspeakable damage of the inhabitants,' and in October, 1732, the bounty was doubled.

"A Visit to the Wolf Rocks". — Ran=
= dom Notes on Natural History, Vol. III,
No. 7, p. 49, July 1, 1886.

"This romantic and curious glen with
its piles of gigantic boulders, called the
Wolf Rocks, because they formerly with
little doubt, sheltered the wolf and other
wild beasts, is situated partly in Kingston
and partly in Exeter . . . . [signed] P."
"Brown University."

" — Providence Journal."

Sheet II.

Canis occidentalis (Richardson)

Timber Wolf.

"Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England. Printed by order of the Legislature. Transcribed and edited by John Russell Bartlett, Secretary of State. Vol. I. 1636 to 1663. Providence, R. I. A Crawford Greene and Brother, State Printers. 1856."

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The secondary title of Vol. I is:
Records of the Settlements at Providence, Portsmouth, Newport and Warwick, from their Commencement to their Union under the Colony Charter. 1636 to 1647."

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Providence Records. Roger Williams and his Associates.
1636 to 1647.

The 44 pages of Providence Records give nothing of importance on the natural history. Treaties with Indians, etc.

On page 84, year, 1646, occurs the following passage:

"At a meeting, February the 4th, 1646"
"It is agreed to concur with Newport in an order that there shall be no shootinge of deere for the space of two months; and if any shall ~~forfeit~~ shoot, he shall forfeit five pounds; halfe to him that sueth, and the other halfe to the Treasurie. The reason of this order is, that the wolves the more readily come to bayte that they may be catched for the general good of the Island."

* * * * * * * * *

Page 85

"It is further ordered, that the wolfe catcher shall be payed out of the treasurie, and that he that killeth a wolfe shall come to Mr. Balston and Mr. Sanford for their pay."
"It is further ordered, that Newport shall pay four pounds for the killinge of a wolfe, and Portsmouth twentie shillings."

Sheet 1 "Rhode Island"
Canis occidentalis

Sheet IV. (4)

## Canis occidentalis (Richardson).

## Timber Wolf.

Among "the Orders and Lawes made at the Generall Courte, held at Newport," "Ano" 1642 (Colonial Records, Vol. I, page 122), is the following:—

"It is further ordered, that he that shall kill a Wolf vpon the ysland, shall have thirty shillings for every Wolf he kills; also, it is ordered, that the Magistrates of each Towne shall procure two men for each Towne to range the Woods for to Kill them; who shall also agree to satisfie them by the day, besides the thirtie shillings a head, which money or payment shall be made the Moitie out of each Threasurie."

"At the Generall Court assembled at ~~Newport~~ Nuport on the 19th of September, 1642, these orders following were agreed upon [Page 124]. × × × It is ordered, that if any Englishman shall kill or bring in any of the Wolves heads

Sheet V.

## Canis occidentalis (Richardson).

### Timber Wolf.

that are upon the Island and slain thereon, and bring the head thereof to y^e^ Governour in Newport, or Deputie in Portsmouth, he shall have five pounds for his paines; and at the next Town'e meeting, a rate by the Townsmen, shall be made for every man to pay to it according to his State of Cattle, which mult mult be levied and raised by the Sarjent, who shall be satisfied [page 126] for his paines; and that both Towns shall pay it propor= tionably to the Cattle therein [page 126]."

On March 13, 1644, "It was ordered, that Robert West should be paid three pounds from Newport, and two pounds from Portsmouth Threasury, for destroying the other Wolf [page 128]."

[Page 549 — Index] "Wolves, mode of enticing them to Rhode Island, ..... 84."
"rewards for Killing, 85, 112, 125, 128."
"Indians to be employed to kill the wolves on the Island ——————— 125."

Sheet VI.

Canis accidentalis (Richardson).

Timber Wolf.

"Court of Commissioners held at Ports-
=mouth," this 23d of May, 1656. "Or-
=dered, that if it can be proved that
any man hath kept in his custodie,
to his knowledge, anie strange beast,
the space of thirtie dayes without
giving notice to a publique officer, he
shalle be taken as guiltie of Felony."
[Page 341.] (This may best go with Fox.)

At the "Proceedings of the Generall Assembly held for the Collony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, at Newport, the first Tuesday in April, 1763." [Page 470, Vol. III] "And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person that kills a wolf or wolves, above half a year old shall have paid him or them out of the Generall Treasury twenty shillings for each wolf so killed, for his pains; any Act or Acts, Clause or Clauses, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Sheet VII

# Canis occidentalis (Richardson).

## Timber Wolf.

~~The~~ Wolf Rocks, about 2 miles north of Kingston depot, in Exeter township, is still a favorite hunting-ground for Foxes as it once was for Wolves.

Page 571, Vol. IV.

Wolf

"Proceedings of the General Assembly, held for the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, at Newport, the first Wednesday of May, 1740.

[Page 574.] Year, 1740.

"Whereas, Joseph Eady, of Gloucester, in the county of Providence, produced a certificate from Andrew Brown, Esq., a justice of the peace, in said Gloucester, that he had presented to his view an old wolf's and seven young creature's heads, which the said Eady made oath, were wolves' heads, and that he killed the old wolf and destroyed the young ones, all within this Government, &c.; —

"It is thereupon resolved, that the bounty on the old wolf's [Page 575.] head be allowed, and no more; it being uncertain whether the young creatures were wolves or not."

"God save the King."

Page 586 Vol. IV (Wolf

"Proceedings of the General Assembly, held for the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, at Warwick, the 2d day of December, 1740."

[Year 174. Page 591]

"[The following public acts, passed during the year 1740, will be found in the Printed Digest of the laws of 1744, except those designated as repealed.]"

"An Act for augmenting the bounty or premium for killing of wolves."

Rhode Island Colonial Records. 1741-1756. Vol. V. Index.

Whale fishery, act to encourage 318, 340.

Beaver Tail light house [numerous pages]

Mr. George H. Richardson (No. 6 Mulfield Court Newport, R.I.) informed me that "A woman coming out of her house on washday, found a Wolf in the yard. The Wolf was killed. The tree though uncertain, Mr. W. supposes to have about 1680?

Thomas Lt →

Lt

Lt

Abbotsford Court

D

Front House

Wolff.

The house is the old Robinson house, later called Mr Ducton Grant House, pictured on page 357 of George Champlin Mason's "Reminiscences of Newport.

(Hornsby told the story of the Wolf.)

Thomas Hornsby, jr, born 1766. Consult History of the Robinson, Hazard and Durfee Families. 1879, p. 109.

V. Wolff

Recollections of Odd Times

History of Robinsons, p. 88

Thomas R. Hazard.

Newport 1879

References to deer & squirrels in hard winters.

Wolf.

Recollections of Olden Times. (Wolf) Rowland Robinson of Narragansett and His Unfortunate Daughter. With Genealogies of the Robinson, Hazard, and Sweet Families of Rhode Island. By Thomas R. Hazard, 1879, p. 109 [See also p. 88 for deer and squirrels.]

"Mrs. Mary Hunter, in her diary before quoted from, which is in possession of her daughter, Mrs. Eliza Birckhead, of Newport, says that Mrs. Dr. Mann, formerly Mrs. William Robinson, son of Rowland, had in her possession "a stick," that had come down to her former husband as a family heir loom, "that was cut in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in 1737, by the Right Reverend Thomas Robinson, Earl of Rokeby." June 14, 1856, Mrs. Hunter enters in her diary, "I have been this morning to see two very old and infirm persons, Thomas Horn[s]by, aged 91, and his [half] sister, Polly McCalish, aged 84. Mr. Hornby told me that the old

(over)

house that James Hathaway, the printer, then lived in, was built by our ancestor, Rowland Robinson the first, who came to this country about the year 1654. Also that the Rogers land, situated at the foot of Mary street, was a part of Mr. Robinson's farm, and that on his wife going into the garden one day to cut a cabbage, she was frightened by some animal near the house, and giving the alarm, the work-people rushed out and killed a wolf!"

# Lynx rufus (Gueldenstaedt).

## Wildcat.

In Vol. II (1701–1790) of the third edition of Samuel Greene Arnold's "History of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, published in 1878, we find the following: "Besides the public bounties that were paid for wolves and foxes, the towns often offered rewards for the destruction of vermin of various kinds within their precincts. Portsmouth, one penny each for crows and blackbirds. Providence paid threepence each for gray squirrels, and afterwards offered the same price for rats. Wildcats, at a later period became so destructive that a bounty of five shillings was offered for them by the Assembly, which was afterwards doubled. In February, 1733–4, a bounty of one pound was offered for bears, and the same for wild cats; and in October, 1736, the bounty on bears was raised to three pounds."

Lynx rufus (Gueldenstaedt).

## Wildcat.

"I have been told by the old gunners when I used to be in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, about Wildcats being seen in the Swamps at Seekonk, at what I should say would be the Rhode Island-Massachusetts line." I have no personal knowledge beyond this. Frank Blake Webster in letter dated March 17, 1900. The period covered by Mr. Webster's observations was from 1867-84.

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Mr. James M. Southwick wrote me, Dec. 18, 1899, that there is a mounted specimen in the Museum of Natural History, at Roger Williams Park, near Providence, R. I., and that "Prof. Frederick Gorham of Brown University, saw one somewhere in the South part of the State; and I have another record that I will hunt up." James M. Southwick, in letter dated Dec. 18, 1899.

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A Wild Cat, in the Rhode Island exhibit at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans, in 1884, like all the stuffed mammals except a Jumping Mouse, was an actual resident of the State. See Random Notes on Natural History Vol. II, No 3, pp. X, XI, March 1, 1885.

# Lynx rufus (Gueldenstaedt).

## Wildcat.

Mr. W. H. Church, an old fur-dealer of Rockville, R. I., told me, in 1900, that Wildcats are still found at Rockville, on the western border of Rhode Island, in the town of Hopkinton.

Mr. Samuel Eldred, of Wakefield, when hunting at Rockville, in December, 1900, was shown by a companion the spot where ~~the~~ a Wildcat was shot at the year before.

Mr. James M. Southwick wrote me: "Mr. Edwin L. Baker of 104 South Water St., Providence, R. I., a dealer in raw hides, can give information about Arnold Pollock, of Knigston, and the Rounds Brothers (men who killed Wildcats in Rhode Island); also much information about fur-bearing mammals of Rhode Island."

Mr. J. William Critchley told me Dec. 1, 1900, that he mounted a Wildcat from Knigston, R. I., 4 or 5 years ago. His records would show the circumstances, place, date, etc. when he gets time to look it up.

Lynx rufus (Gueldenstaedt).

# Wildcat.

Mr. Lorenzo A. Knowles shot a male Wildcat at Kingston Hills, in the town of South Kingston, about 1885. The dogs started it in Child Crying Swamp. It was extremely lean and poor, but weighed 24 pounds. Mr. Knowles sold it to Mr. Solomon Hale, who gave it to Brown ~~University~~ University. It was mounted "at bay". Mr. Knowles has a good photograph of ~~the~~ the mounted animal which would make a good illustration. The ~~cat~~ night before it was killed this Wildcat raided a Turkey roost. One of the frightened and bewildered Turkeys ~~an old gobbler~~ took flight and alighted near the middle of Tuckers Pond, where the Wildcat killed and "muckled" it.

Another Wildcat was said to have been killed in the Kingston neighborhood.

*Lynx canadensis* (Kerr).

Canadian Lynx.

I have as yet (January 1, 1901) obtained no positive record for the Canadian Lynx in Rhode Island, although Mr. H. R. Taft, proprietor of the hotel at Chepachet, Glocester Township, said he had "often heard of Lynxes" in northwestern Rhode Island, where Wildcats still ~~there~~ remain.

It is doubtful whether it ever occurred in the South County, as Mr. Lorenzo A. Knowles said he had never heard of a Canadian Lynx or Porcupine in southern Rhode Island.

Vulpes fulvus Desmarest.

Red Fox.

Mr. Philip Peckham, jr., informed me, in March, 1900, that Red Foxes still occasionally visit Rhode Island. He supposes that they come from the mainland.

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"Daggets, Lonsdale, Pawtucket," R. I. Frank Blake Webster, in letter dated March 17, 1900. Period covered by observations, 1867-1884.

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"Red Foxes are always plenty. A report from Barrington. Early May, 1897. Providence Bulletin. Female and 3 young.

" 30 Oct., 1897. Capture of six Foxes, &c. " One Dr. Tillinghast, dentist of Providence. Used to hunt R. I. Foxes and could probably give some data." In letter from James M. Southwick, dated Dec. 18, 1899.

"Mr. Howard Mason of Maconey St., Providence, R. I. reports several (I think it was 4) Raccoons and several Foxes taken at Escoheag, R. I. recently." James M. Southwick, in letter dated Dec. 30, 1899.

Sheet II.

# Vulpes fulvus Desmarest.

## Red Fox.

An page ~~57~~ 54 of the third edition of Samuel Greene Arnold's "History of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Vol. II (1701-1790), published in 1878, we read: "Wolves were so numerous that the old bounty of one pound ~~was~~ a head was raised to thirty shillings. Two years later, October, 1717, this bounty was raised to £5, 'the wolves yet abounding to the unspeakable damage of the inhabitants,' and in October, 1732, the bounty was doubled. Besides the public bounties that were paid for wolves and foxes, the towns often offered rewards," etc.

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Messrs. Routhwick and Jencks, on page 2 of advertising sheet of Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. I, No. 3, February 2, 1884, offered for sale specimens of the "American Fox (Vulpes fulvus), R. I. 5.00 to 8.00." ~~The same~~ ~~ago~~ Rhode Island specimens are again advertised on page XV, Vol. II, No. 4, April 1, 1885, and in Vol. II, No. 8, page XXXII, August 1, 1885.

Vulpes fulvus Desmarest.

## Red Fox.

For many years the town of South Kingston paid a bounty of $10.00 per head on Foxes. A State law, which was subsequently enacted giving a bounty of $5.00, which made the total amount paid for killing a Fox in South Kingston $15.00. Recently, the town law was repealed, leaving at present bounty of $5.00, as Foxes were being fraudulently brought in from neighboring counties for the collection of bounty.

Silver-gray Red Foxes have occasionally been killed in Washington County. Mr. Lorenzo A. Knowles informed me that one was killed, about 1880, by Mr. Aldridge Tucker at Andover, and one about 1898, by Mr. John Dacey, at Jeffts Hill. These skins commanded high prices.

Mr. J. William Critchley showed me a Red Fox in the meat, Dec. 1, 1900, which had been killed at Attleboro, Mass., not far from the R. I. State line.

I went on a Fox hunt with Messrs. Lorenzo A. Knowles, his son John Kenyon K., and Mr. Carder H. Whaley. We had two hounds named Nuisance (whose hobby was hunting Foxes) and

# Vulpes fulvus Desmarest.
## Red Fox.

Rastus, a young and inexperienced canine that gave more trouble than tone to our expedition. The old dog, "Doctor," was badly bunged up by a hard hunt, Monday, the day before, and was entered on sick report in "quarters". On December 20, 1900, we set out and crossed Lake Worden on the ice. We plunged into a jungle of trees and bushes on the other side and soon came to a dim trail that brought us to the corduroy road across a section of the Great Swamp. Gray Moss hung in festoons from the trees and the forest seemed more than ordinarily beautiful. Emerging from the swamp when the hollies hung thick with red berries we came to some hills and ledges and at length the clearing of a farm on Great Neck. Almost immediately the Fox, a shy old male with a reputation, was started. "Nuisance" took the trail at once and "Rastus" was let go, having been kept in leash to prevent him from chasing White Rabbits in the swamp. Mr. Whaley got a long shot ~~almost at~~ within a few minutes, but the dogs continued

the Fox having turned,
to follow, and eventually drove the Fox
upon old Mr. Knowles who was
stationed at the ~~Carcass~~ skeleton of a ~~dead~~
horse, and owing to ~~his~~ bad eyesight
and poor light in the woods
missed the fox at three rods and
again at ten. Reynard then
recrossed the farm a third time and
took to the ice on Lake Worden, where
some fishermen turned him back
upon the shore under some high cliffs,
where he delayed the dogs by clever
manoeuvres and at length led them an
all-day chase through the mazes of
Great Swamp where he was not
again seen by our party although
Nuisance and Rastus followed
till near sunset.

Sheet 44. Deemarest.

Vulpes fulvus

Red Fox.

In the records of the colony of Newport, 1639 to 1647, on page 113 (year 1639) we read:—

"5. It was further ordered that all such who shall Kill a Fox shall have six shillings and eight pence, for his paines, duly paid vnto him by the Tredsurer of y^e Towne in which lands it was Killed: Pro= =vided, that he bring the Head thereof to said Treasurer; and this order shall be of sufficient authority to the Treasurer to pay and discharge the said summe."

Sheet II.

# Ursus americanus Pallas.

## Black Bear.

Records of Bears are contained in "The Newport Historical Magazine, October, 1880. No. 2. — Vol. I. Published by Newport Historical Publishing Co., 128 Thames Street, Newport, R. I."

"Notes and Queries." [Page] 123

* * * *

"Extracts from an Interleaved Almanac, 1759. — 'East Greenwich [R. I.] Sept. 14, 1759. Sundry men went out and hunted and shot a large bear, and brought it down here, for the inhabitants to see it.'"

"'Sept. 25. A bear hunting — no success, though a great company.'"

"'Sept. 26. At Potowomut, killed one bear and caught one alive, brought him to Newpon [Wickford], for a show, and killed another in Coventry.';"

"'March 12, 1760. A bear killed near Christopher Greene's.'"

"[It is said a bear was killed in Bristol, R. I., on the Common at the time of the building of the Court House. — Ed.]"

# Ursus americanus Pallas.

## Black Bear.

"I dont Know." Mr. James M. Southwick thus expresses the sum of his knowledge of the Black Bear as a resident of Rhode Island, in a letter to me, dated Dec. 18, 1899. E.A.M.

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"See Picturesque R. I. (J.A. & R.A. Reid, Publishers), page 167. Mr. James Wilkinson, at N. Scituate or Chapynnishcock, shot one out of a sweet apple tree." James M. Southwick, in letter dated Dec. 30, 1899.

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In ~~the~~ Vol. II of the third edition of ~~the~~ Samuel Greene Arnold's "History of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," etc., ~~published~~ ~~in 18~~ 1701-1790, published in 1878, on page 54, we read: "Besides the public bounties that were paid for wolves and foxes, the town often offered rewards for destruction of vermin of various sorts within their precincts. xxx In February, 1733-4, a bounty of one pound was offered for bears, and the same sum for wild cats; and in October, 1736, the bounty on bears was raised to three pounds."

Sheet III.

# Ursus americanus Pallas.

## Black Bear.

Colonial Records, Vol. IV, page 491:

"Proceedings of the General Assembly, held for the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, at Warwick, the 4th day of February, 1733-4."

"The Hon. John Wanton, Deputy Governor."

"With the assistants and deputies from the several towns."

"An Act for the incouragement of Killing the bears and wild cats that shall be found within this colony. [Public laws, 1744, p. 179.]"

Colonial Records Vol. IV, Index.

Bears, act for destroying pp. 491, 528.
Deer, act for the preservation of 406
Deer, bounty allowed on 317, 321
Easton's Pond, fish to be protected in 538
Fisheries, acts to improve and preserve 263, 511, 528,
Wolves, destruction of 574, 591.

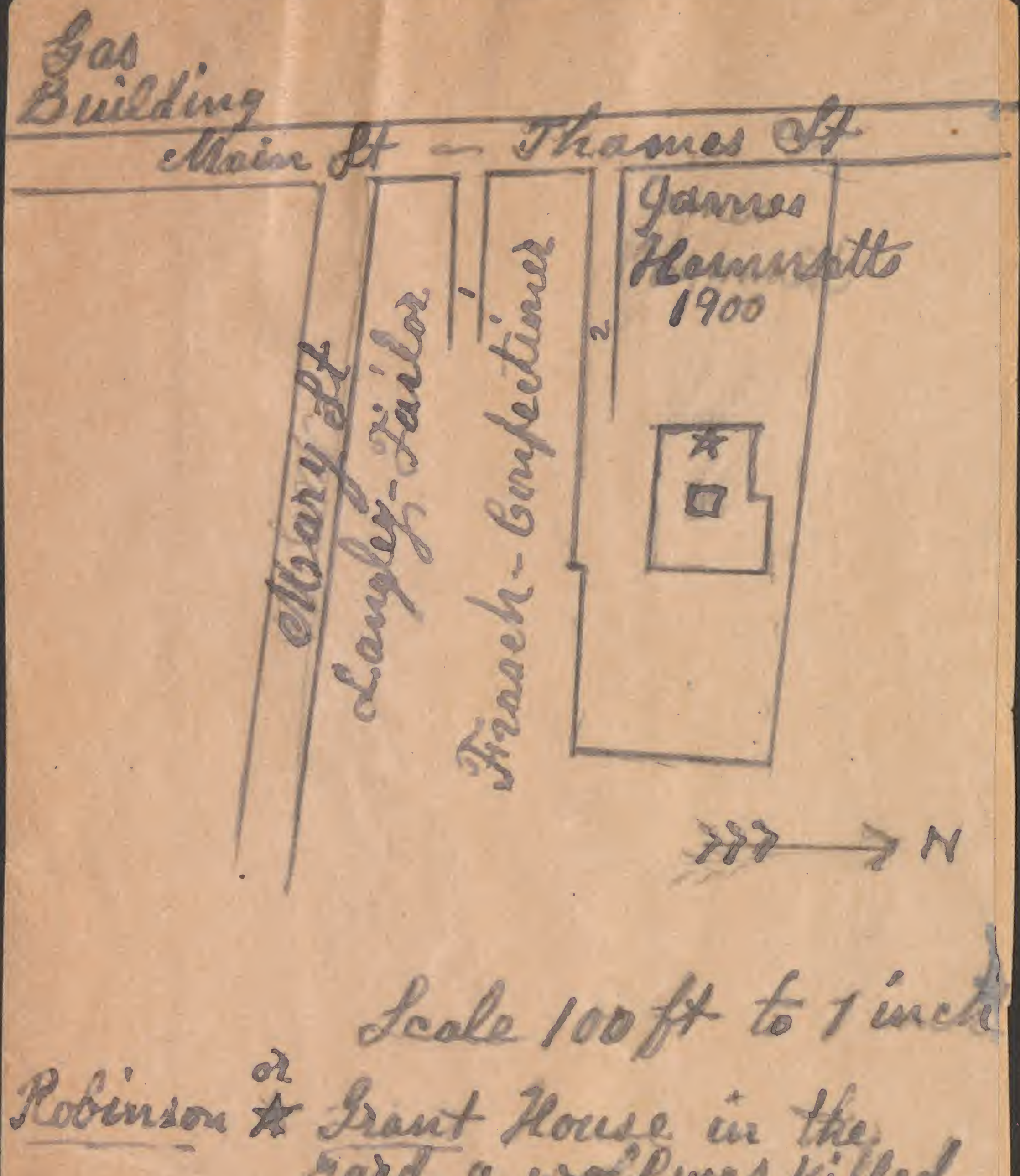
Page 491. Vol. IV.

Bears

Proceedings of the General Assembly, held for the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, at Warwick, the 4th day of February, 1733-4.

"The Hon. John Wanton, Deputy Governor."
"With the assistants and deputies from the several towns"

"An Act for the encouragement of Killing the bears and wild cats that shall be found within this colony." [Public laws, 1744, p. 179.]"




Robinson ★ or Grant House in the yard a wolf was killed.

1 A Court.

2 Atkinson's Court.

Note ★ House pulled down - site covered up.

(Bears

Page 5-24

"Proceedings of the General Assembly, held for the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, at Providence, the last Wednesday of October, 1736."

Page 5-28, Vol. IV

[The following Public Laws, passed during the year 1736, are printed at length in the Digest, of 1744.]

× × ×

"An Act for augmenting the bounty on destroying bears in this Colony."

Sheet I.

# Procyon lotor Linnaeus.

## Raccoon.

"In the Journal, Providence, Dec. 7, 1896, under Lonsdale, a report of taking 2 Raccoons." J. M. Southwick, in letter dated Dec 18, 1899.

"Raccoon. Centredale, Lonsdale, &c. I will soon send more data."

"I have been interrupted in making these hasty notes; and, indeed, could not attend to it at all until to-day. I will later inflict something more upon you about R. I. Raccoon hunts & hunters, and other things in general. James M. Southwick, in letter dated Dec 18, 1899

"Mr. Howard Mason of Maconey St., Providence, R. I., has been lately at Escoheag, R. I., and reports several (I think it was 4) Raccoons, and several foxes taken there recently. Every one to whom I have mentioned your project seems very willing to help." James M. Southwick, in letter dated Dec. 30, 1899.

Sheet II.

# Procyon lotor Linnæus

## Raccoon.

Referring to the Rhode Island exhibit of stuffed mammals sent to the New Orleans Exposition in 1884, we find in Randon Notes on Natural History, Vol. II, No. 3, page XL, the following: "The Raccoon escaped us altogether; we could not collect one, and a genuine state specimen brought in to be mounted was refused us; the owner would neither loan nor sell."

# Procyon lotor (Linnæus).

## Raccoon.

Raccoons are well known to inhabit the South County, although they are uncommon in most localities. Mr. Lorenzo A. Knowles saw one that was killed in a chestnut tree, in the town of Exeter, November 11, 1900. It weighed 17½ pounds, and was considered large. Mr. Knowles saw it weighed. He also informed me that a young Raccoon had been killed there two weeks before by Mr. Robert Palmer. He saw its skin.

Mr. Carder H. Whaley killed a Raccon near the Tucker Pond, town of South Kingston, about the year 1895.

Shut I

Lutra canadensis canadensis (Schreber).

Northeastern Otter.

Wm. Philip Peckham, Jr., has never seen an Otter in Rhode Island, but has known of several being killed in Middletown, R. I. during recent years.

"Conant & Thread let. Daggets" R. I. "The Otter, I saw it, but did not catch; also heard of Trappers who had seen it." Frank Blake Webster in letter dated March 17, 1900. Period covered, 1867 - 1884.

"27. Lutra canadensis. We have a skin here (Museum of Natural History, Roger Williams Park, R. I.). See Random Notes." James M. Southwick, in letter dated Dec. 18, 1899.

Under "Items of Interest", Newport Herald, Tuesday, March 27, 1900, p. 6: "Otters exceed every quadruped and biped in swimming. Their speed is even greater than that of some fishes."

In the advertisement of mammals on sale by Messrs. Southwick and Jenks at their Natural History Store in Providence, R. I., published on page XV of Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. II, No. 4, April 1, 1885, we find the "Otter (Lutra Canadensis), Fla., R. I. 10.00 to 12.00." Adv. repeated in Vol. II, No. 8, page XXXII, August 1, 1885.

# Lutra canadensis canadensis (Schreber).

## Northeastern Otter.

From an excellent account of the Otter in Rhode Island, published in Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. I, No. 6, June 1, 1884, p. 5, by Mr. James M. Southwick, I quote the following is extracted: "The occurrence of this animal in Rhode Island is much more frequent than is commonly supposed, since the creature is generally shy and wary in its habits, and better paying business has served to discourage hunting and trapping."

"We have known of two of the Lutra canadensis being taken the past two months, one at Portsmouth, the other at Pawtuxet, while in the month of March, 1883, a magnificent specimen was killed near Bristol. Tracing back for a few years, we are able to get reports of several more."

"All the specimens examined were taken in early spring, and a general description answers for both sexes. A long and rather heavy body, mounted upon legs very short

(continued to Sheet III.)

# Lutra canadensis canadensis (Schreber).

## Northeastern Otter.

in proportion, the hind pair the stouter, and the feet, when spread out, broad and round, the toes connected by a membrane, the callous spots on the soles divided by bands of fur. The neck is rather long, ears very small, the face broad and rather flat, with small eyes, and as a particular mark, the nose-pad, which has been described by Dr. Coues as shaped like the ace of spades."

"These specimens weighed about eighteen or twenty pounds each, and measured from tip to tip from forty-six to forty-eight inches, the tail, which is flat and tapers to a point, being about seventeen or eighteen inches long, and were of a rich brown color above, almost black in some lights, a trifle lighter below and on the inside of the legs; while the lips, cheeks, chin, throat, and breast were a dirty whitish brown."

"These specimens exhibited great strength and most vicious disposition.

(continued to sheet IV.)

# Lutra Canadensis (Schreber)

## Northeastern Otter.

"He one killed at Bristol was taking a morning stroll across lots, when he was confronted by the farmer's dog. This resulted in a furious unpleasantness, and the dog would speedily have had the worst of it had not the master appeared, and with a club de= =cided the battle. Nevertheless they are said to have been very thoroughly tamed, and to exhibit considerable playfulness."

"They are said to be very fond of sliding, choosing a steep clay bank that slopes into a stream, but probably from lack of proper situation, and because the thickly settled condition of the country obliges them to be more cautious, we get no reports of any slides in Rhode Island."

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From Random Notes on Natural History, Vol. II, No. 3, pp. X, XI, March 1, 1885, we learn that "all the stuffed mammals, with one exception, a Jumping Mouse [which were exhibited at the "World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition," were actual residents of the state. Among them was a fine Otter."

# Lutra canadensis (Schreber).

## Northeastern Otter.

Mr. Lorenzo A. Knowles states that four Otters were killed on the Charles River an effluent of Lake Worden during the summer of 1899.

Mr. Runnyls Lillibridge, a famous trapper of Washington County, Rhode Island, killed Otter* about every year in the Lake Worden region, while Mr. Lorenzo A. Knowles has trapped two or three of them, in years past.

Mr. Edward Clark, a farmer living on Lake Worden told me he had read in a Providence paper issued a few days before Dec. 19, 1900, that the Ashaway hunters had killed an Otter on (Wolfpog?) Creek; said to have weighed 18 pounds. Look up this record.

Mr. Carder H. Whaley shot a male Otter weighing 19 pounds, which was rounded-up by dogs in Kingston Township, in March, 1892. It whipped the dogs.

Mr. Henry Webster, of South Kingston, trapped a female Otter weighing 12 pounds a few years ago

# Lutra canadensis (Schreber).

## Northeastern Otter.

A male, weighing 19 pounds was trapped on the Charles River near Lake Worden, about November 27, 1900, by a trapper named Johnston.

William Kenyon went to look at his Otter traps set along the Charles River, December 6, 1900, when he saw two Otters, male and female, frolicking on the ice. He returned to his house for a gun and shot the female on the ice, but the male had disappeared; later the male came to the surface in an air-hole so close to Mr. Kenyon that he refrained from shooting, hoping for a more favor=able shot as he did not want to blow its head off. The Otter dived and never appeared again. Mr. Kenyon promised to bring this Otter to me at Lake Cottage, but the weather being unfavorable he failed to do so, and I charged Mr. William Webster to procure the skeleton, which has not yet arrived (Dec. 30, 1900).

One or more Otters are killed each year about Lake Worden.